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CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

With Independence Day enthusiasm civil government was launched in the Philippines on July 4. Escorted by Generals MacArthur and Chaffee, Commissioner William H. Taft proceeded from the palace to a great temporary tribune opposite the palace plaza. Here Mr. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Arellano. Governor Taft was then introduced by General MacArthur, and a salute was fired by the guns of Fort Santiago.

An important part of Governor Taft's inaugural address was the announcement that on Sept. 1, 1901, the Philippine Commission would be increased by the appointment of three native members. Of the twenty-seven provinces organized, Governor Taft said the insurrection still exists in five. This will cause the continuance of the military government in these provinces. Sixteen additional provinces are reported without insurrections, but as yet they have not been organized. Governor Taft predicted that with the concentration of troops into larger garrisons it would be necessary for the people to assist the police in the preservation of order. Fleet launches will be procured to facilitate communication among the provinces. According to the Civil Governor, there is an unexpended balance in the Insular Treasury of \$3,700,000 and an annual income of \$10,000,000. Governor Taft said that any possible friction between civil and military subordinates should be discouraged. The patriotism of the leading Filipinos was commended.

The reading of President McKinley's message of congratulation was enthusiastically cheered. The entire front of the Tribuna, a block long, was decorated with flags, and several hundred officers, with their families and friends, were seated therein. General MacArthur, Civil Governor Taft, and Military Governor Chaffee occupied the center, with the other generals on their

right. Rear Admiral Kempff and his staff were on their left. The United States Commissioners and the Justices of the Supreme Court were immediately in the rear with the foreign Consuls. The mass of the people stood in the park opposite. The Filipino leaders were there, but there were more Americans than Filipinos present.

This was the text of the executive message:

Taft, Manila:

Upon the assumption of your new duties as Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands I have great pleasure in sending congratulations to you and your associate Commissioners and my thanks for the good work already accomplished. I extend to you my full confidence and best wishes for still greater success in the larger responsibilities now devolved upon you and the assurance not only for myself, but for my countrymen, of good will for the people of the islands, and the hope that their participation in the Government which it is our purpose to develop among them may lead to their highest advancement, happiness, and prosperity.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The transfer of the military authority to General Chaffee was made in the presence of the generals in General MacArthur's office. Without any formalities General MacArthur presented the new commander to the Generals and, according to press despatches, remarked:

"I bequeath to you all my troubles."

All the high civil and Army officers accompanied General MacArthur to the river front, where he formally embarked. Governor Taft and General Chaffee then returned to the palace and received the public. The closing event of the celebrations of the Fourth of July was a reception in honor of General MacArthur at the residence of the Civil Governor. Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Chaffee assisted in receiving the guests. The United States Army transport Meade sailed at night for Nagasaki with General MacArthur and the members of his staff on board.

TRYING TO DROWN THE GENERAL.

Looking backward over the many years since I first held up my hand to be sworn into the ranks of Uncle Sam's glorious Army many scenes and incidents pass before my view. Scores of officers under whom I did duty, many of them, when I first saw them, fresh from the "Point," looking ahead to a glorious military future, to-day are lying peacefully in the arms of mother earth. Many comrades, as brave and gallant lads as ever answered a roll-call, are now lying encased in their wooden overcoats, forever free from the cares of inspection, provost sergeants and fatigue calls. I see the young men of to-day, crowding into the service of Uncle Sam, gradually but surely taking the place of the few of us old remnants of bygone days, who, after the few years of active duty left us, will enroll ourselves among the has-beens.

The most peculiar thing in all my military career, as it suggests itself to my mind, is the fact that the very two things I first did wrong, after entering the Service, were things that I was sure I was doing right; in fact, I thought I was positively obeying orders, obeying them to the letter. Some of the readers of this paper will remember reading how, while doing my first guard duty, I shot the quartermaster's cow, while I was obeying orders. In accomplishing this astonishing feat I made a reputation which I was not envious of by any means. When we were at meals, and the meat ration ran short, some one at the table would sarcastically remark, "What's the matter with putting that fresh rook on guard again? He might shoot another cow."

I was more than glad when my battery received orders

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to proceed to its regular station, Fort Adams, R. I. But I soon found out that my troubles were not over by any means, and, strange to say, my second mishap was caused, as my first one was, by simply obeying orders.

I was doing my first old guard fatigue, in June, 1877, and had been ordered by the provost sergeant of Fort Adams to proceed to the quarters of the commanding officer, Colonel — (who, owing to his brevet rank, was always called general), who commanded both the regiment and post. The general's quarters were about a mile and a half from the post proper. I was told that upon arriving I was to go into the kitchen and pump water from the hydrant into a wooden receiver on the floor above, in the wash and bath-room, which adjoined the general's sleeping apartments. The sergeant, after giving me my instructions, left me to myself, having no doubt some pressing business at the post trader's. I started in on my new job forthwith, but pretty soon I became affected with a sort of tired feeling, and being still alone in the kitchen, with no one to tell me nay, I concluded that I had pumped enough for one day, and like the sergeant, also had some pressing business at the post trader's. It was not till the next day that I ran afoul of the provost sergeant again, and I would not have run against him then only I was the man that he was looking for. The first shot he gave me was:

"Say, you rook, you think you are a regular Johnnie Fresh, don't you? You did not pump half enough at the general's yesterday, and some one else had to finish your job. I'll let you go this time, but the next time you are sent up there to pump, you pump till you are told to stop, or I'll get you five years in prison for disobeying orders."

My hair, you may be sure, stood out straight on my head. Five years in prison for a little thing like that! And what a kind, good man the sergeant was for letting me go this time. Readily I promised him that the next time I got that pumping job I would pump and pump, though the heavens should fall and the land be laid waste in water, till I was told to stop.

On my very next fatigue I struck the same pumping

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job. I of course thought that the sergeant had done this on purpose, in order to see if I would leave off before I was told to do so. Well, I started in to pump, and pumped and pumped. The sergeant, seeing me go so energetically at my work, left me, presumably to finish his business at the trader's. There was also a cook about the house, but I had as yet never set eyes upon her; the general, owing to the absence of his family, keeping bachelor quarters, there was but little doing about the house. As I may have remarked before, I pumped and pumped. It was only about eight o'clock in the morning, but from the feeling in my arms I thought it ought to be about nine at night. I pumped standing up and I pumped sitting down, I pumped kneeling and I pumped sideways and crossways. Oh, how my arm ached, and how I wished for that good-hearted sergeant to knock off a few minutes of his pressing business down at the trader's and come and tell me to stop! The general's rooms were right above the kitchen, and there was a door leading from the kitchen to his room. While I was pumping I heard a heavy thumping on the floor above me, but I did not let that interfere with my pumping. After a bit I was surprised to see a small stream of water running from under the door which closed upon the steps leading upstairs. Soon there was quite a flow of water on the kitchen floor. I had sense enough to understand that while it was comparatively low tide in the kitchen, it must be pretty high tide up in the rooms above me. But I made up my mind not to stop pumping till I got orders to stop; no, not if all the generals in the Army were drowning. I held that it was better to drown some one obeying orders than to stop pumping without orders. The thumping from the room above had ceased, but the water on the kitchen floor was getting higher, so I mounted a chair, and right merrily the pumping went on.

"My God, man, stop, you are drowning the General," were the first words that broke the monotonous sound of the pumping. It was the cook, and she was excited; she was. Anyhow she had said stop, and right gladly did I do so. Although I had not as yet read up Army Regulations to the point where it said I was to take orders from the General's cook, still under the circumstances I was willing to take chances.

The cook was running around like one possessed, and as she opened the door leading up the stairs a stream of water poured into the kitchen. I now fully realized that by obeying orders I had again put my foot in it. The Provost Sergeant now also appeared on the scene. He had been down to the headquarters' office, and had heard there that for some unaccountable reason the Commanding Officer had not shown up at his usual office hours. Knowing that he had left me at the General's at work, something like a suspicion of something wrong had flashed across his mind. It took the Sergeant but a few minutes, after arriving on the

scene of my pumping exploits, to discover that his suspicions were correct. I got it in the neck from the cook, while the Sergeant's anger made him speechless, and for what? Just because I obeyed orders. The next thing I heard was the General calling down stairs to have that scoundrel who tried to drown him put in the guard house. What a fix! Six weeks in the Army, and besides shooting a cow here I was accused of willfully trying to drown a general. Wasn't this a fine beginning for a young man who came into the Army seeking glory and a hero's life? But the word "guard house" settled it; before the cook or sergeant could say Jack Robinson I made a jump for the door that led to the grounds outside, and once outside I made the quickest time on record from the General's quarters.

All that day I kept in hiding, not daring to show my face for fear of going to the guard house. When hunger drove me, about supper time, to my quarters, what a shout went up from my comrades, "Say, rook, been out cow shooting?" "No, he's been boat riding up at the Commanding Officer's." I afterwards found out that after looking all over for me, a detail of men with mops and brooms had work up at the General's almost the entire day, wiping out the evidence of my miniature flood, caused by my strict adherence to orders. Although no punishment was meted out to me, yet for a long time afterwards I was looked upon with some suspicion, and especially by the Provost Sergeant. As for the General, I kept out of his way as much as I could. Whenever I noticed him coming along the sidewalk of the garrison I made a dive for some quarters, or got around the corner. It was bad enough to be known as a murderer of an inoffensive cow, but to be pointed out as the man who tried to drown the General was more than I ever bargained for, even in my wildest dream of military glory.

RICHARD F. DIETRICH,
Sergt., 74th Co., Coast Art.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Marvels of Modern Mechanism and Their Relation to Social Betterment," by Jerome Bruce Crabtree, is published by the King-Richardson Co., of Springfield, Mass. It describes in language free from technicalities a number of the most striking inventions, showing what part they have played in our industrial life. Thanks are expressed to Col. J. P. Farley and others of our Army Ordnance officers for their courtesy in furnishing information. In the section devoted to military science the author considers the development of armor and its contest with gun and projectile; the evolution of the metallic cartridge, of revolver, rifle and cannon; the modern warship compared with the old; the development of torpedoes and submarines; explosives; smokeless powder and its influence on modern warfare; and other matters in connection with the development of the art of war. Altogether it is a very comprehensive and useful volume.

In the "Heroes of the Nations" Series, G. P. Putnam's Sons, appears "William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and the Growth and Division of the British Empire, 1708-1778," by Walford Davis Green, M. P. The important period of English history during which Pitt held power and the personality of this statesman who "inspired whole nations with awe" are ably and interestingly presented in this volume, which well supplies the previous lack of an adequate biographical sifting of the mass of correspondence, state papers and histories bearing on Lord Chatham's character. A number of excellent illustrations form a part of this volume. From the same house we receive "The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States, 1513-1561," by Woodbury Lowery. The author limits his narrative to the work of the pioneers, giving a most interesting account of their discoveries, letting the men and the events speak for themselves and contrasting the selfish lust for gold, which was the motive of many explorations, with the unselfish devotion of the friars in their efforts to convert the natives. The

introductory chapters are devoted to the physical aspects of the country once held by Spain, the natives and their customs, and the conditions in Spain at the close of the Fifteenth Century. An account of explorers and their discoveries follows, with the adventures of such men as Ponce de Leon, Cabeca de Vaca, de Soto, Diaz, Coronado and others, and the closing chapters are devoted to the Spanish missions and their work.

A volume of amusing "Campaign Pictures of the War in South Africa, 1899-1900," has been made of the letters from the front by A. G. Hales, correspondent of the London "Daily News," and is published by Cassell & Co. Life at the seat of war is described in breezy style, incident and adventure lending interest to the narrative. "The Sick and Wounded in South Africa," by W. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., also published by Cassell & Co., is intended to place on record the case brought forward by its author, in the House of Commons and in the press, against the medical arrangements in the South African war, which lead to the appointment of a commission to investigate alleged abuses. It gives all that its author has said in public or written, leaving the verdict to the reader. It also sums up suggestions for possible reforms in the British medical service.

Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, publish "The Grapes of Wrath," by Mary Harriett Norris, a tale of North and South during the closing years of the Civil War. It is an excellent picture of the times when families were separated and even the closest ties of affection strained by the intensity of feeling on national questions. Two young Southern girls who are compelled by circumstances to visit Northern relatives are the chief feminine characters of the book.

From the same publishers we have "By-Ways of War, the Story of the Filibusters," by James Jeffery Roche, which forms a most interesting record of those who, with good or evil motive, have chosen to make war upon some State with which their own was at peace, with intent to overrun and occupy it, and not merely for the piratical ends of rapine and plunder. Such acts of war, recognized as crimes by both countries, are yet judged in the popular mind largely by their success. Whatever the lawlessness of the filibuster, his bravery, his endurance of hardship, and in many cases, the magnitude of his undertakings have served to win for him respect and often pardon. Of American filibustering, the rise and fall belong, the author believes, to the nineteenth century, and it is time to write the history and epitaph of the filibuster, that "brave, lawless, generous anomaly on civilization" who belongs to an extinct species and has been supplanted by the speculator "without improving the morality of the world." Mr. Roche has well performed the difficult task of sifting the grains of truth from the mountain of myth, prejudice and fiction under which the actual deeds of the filibusters long lay buried, and has written a stirring narrative of adventure.

Jame W. Breen of Pittsburgh, Pa., is author and publisher of "If," a volume of anecdotes and personal records showing the turning points in the careers of notable people, and raising the question whether ability or opportunity is the determining factor of success. The author is strongly of the opinion that luck and chance are the strongest elements in most careers, successful or unsuccessful, modified, perhaps, by ability or inability to recognize opportunity when it presents itself. In war especially he believes that "everything is an accident, and the historians who point out the brilliant forethoughts of some generals and the weak plans of others are simply wise after the event," a view which if generally held should prove balm to the vanquished but gall to the victor.

McClure, Phillips & Co. publish "A Sack of Shavings," by Frank T. Bullen, a volume of stories of the sea and sketches and essays of life on the ocean, which is, like its author's former story, "The Cruise of the Cachalot," full of the strong salt savor of the ocean, written with a thorough knowledge of the ways of a sailor, and crowded with a wealth of incident and adventure.

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We learn that Lieut. Comdr. James H. Bull, U. S. N., who was so severely injured at the Pan-American Exposition, is still in the Buffalo General Hospital, whither he was removed from the emergency hospital, and where he has been ever since. He is under the tender care of his wife, and has the best of medical attendance, Dr. Roswell Park, Buffalo's first surgeon and a man of national reputation, being in attendance, with Dr. Crigs, the neurologist, in consultation. Concerning his condition Mrs. Bull writes us July 7: "It has been regarded at all times during the past four weeks since the occurrence of the accident as most serious. At first it was thought no brain trouble would ensue, but within five days it developed that there had been an injury to the skull sustained behind one ear and at the base of the skull, the kind of fracture that surgeons call a fissure, and which caused an effusion of the brain. For about two weeks he had conscious intervals, gradually growing shorter and fewer. Then, on June 26, he had an alarming collapse, out of which his vitality was restored by the injection of salt solution. Since this crisis he has been unconscious, but with none of the violent delirium which had characterized his condition previous. Just now he is gaining in strength, and his mental condition is slowly improving, and the physicians encourage the hope of his ultimate recovery. We feel grateful that Mr. Bull is in the hands of such good surgeons. The fractured leg has healed well, and it is thought he will have no lameness, though there were three fractures, one in the thigh and two in the lower leg."

The wonderful prosperity of this country is indicated by the showing of the United States Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. With a total expenditure of \$500,947,206 the receipts were \$75,601,042.19 in excess of this enormous sum, and the burden of

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taxation has been borne by our great industrial population without distress or complaint. The receipts from customs were \$238,786,741; from internal revenue, \$305,214,411; from miscellaneous sources, \$41,547,157; total, \$585,548,309. Expenditures for civil and miscellaneous purposes, \$122,286,089; for the military establishment, \$144,543,912; for the Navy, \$60,580,706; for Indians, \$10,894,975; for pensions, \$139,321,930; for interest, \$32,319,654; total, \$500,947,206. The receipts from customs were about \$6,000,000 larger this year than last year, and from internal revenue about \$13,000,000 larger. The War Department was more expensive this year by about \$10,000,000 than it was in 1900, the Navy about \$4,000,000 more, and the civil and miscellaneous expenses about \$17,000,000 more. On the other hand, the refunding of the national debt has caused a saving of interest already of about \$8,000,000, \$400,000,000 of high interest-bearing bonds and some short time bonds having been converted into the 2 per cent. long-term bonds of 1930. The Treasury starts the new year with a cash balance over liabilities of \$175,088,221.23 and a stock of gold in the Treasury vaults amounting to \$500,000.

Forty-six days and nine hours from Hong Kong to New York is the record of the U. S. S. Newark, which dropped anchor off 50th street, North River, on July 6, with her long homeward-bound pennant trailing aft. This run, which includes five stops and a delay of some six hours on account of fog in the lower Bay of New York, is an exceptionally fast one, and one of the best ever recorded. The average speed maintained was

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14 1-2 knots and the vessel arrived home in excellent condition, officers and men being highly pleased at the quick passage, which was uneventful save for its quickness. The Newark left Hong Kong for New York on May 20. She reached Colombo June 1 and left the same day for Perim, at the entrance to the Red Sea. She reached Perim June 12, and after a ten hours' halt for coal resumed her voyage, reaching Port Said, at Suez Canal, June 18. Sailing from Port Said the same day she reached Gibraltar June 24. Confined at Gibraltar occupied a day, and she sailed June 25 for St. Michael's, in the Azores, arriving there June 28. At St. Michael's there was another stop of a day, and then she set out June 29 on the last stage of her voyage to New York. A monsoon from the southwest was encountered in the Indian Ocean and a strong head wind in the Red Sea. Captain McCalla, who was in command of the Newark, has been ordered to take command of the Kearsarge at Newport. The Newark is to go out of commission at Boston for extensive alterations.

The Munson hospital tent, recently adopted by the Medical Department, to the exclusion of the former style hospital tent, as a result of exhaustive trials in this country and in the tropics, has just been adopted by the medical department of the Canadian militia. The tent has been thoroughly tested in Canada during the past two years, for both winter and summer use. A few minor changes, to better meet the needs of the Canadian service, have been suggested, but as finally adopted the tent embodies the ideas, size and ventilating arrangements present in the original tent as adopted in our own Army for hospital use. The Munson tent, which was devised by Capt. E. L. Munson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is now being tested by the French Government. It has been under trial in the British Army for the past year, and has just been referred to a board of officers created to consider the question of tentage for the British Army. All who have seen the Munson tent are impressed with its superior coolness in warm weather, perfect ventilation and many practical advantages for hospital service. The fact that it has been adopted in the United States Army and Canadian forces within two years after its invention is the best evidence as to its great superiority over other tentage yet devised.

In reviewing the proceedings in the case of Private R. Ruble, Troop G, 14th Cav., tried at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for brawny and found not guilty, Brigadier General Merriam says: "Had the trial of this soldier resulted in conviction and sentence, the latter would have been necessarily set aside as the proceedings fail to show that the order convening the court was read to the accused, that he was given an opportunity to challenge, or that the members of the court and the judge advocate were duly sworn. That such grave and fatal defects should have occurred in a record having the signatures of two officers, and for which all on the court were responsible, is eloquent in showing the spirit of carelessness that seems to have dominated all concerned."

In great contrast to the spirit of generosity that animates American cities in relieving the distress of an afflicted community was the indifference shown by Manila's citizens to the needs of Tayug, which was swept by fire on April 5. Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf., commanding officer at Tayug, sent a telegram to Manila saying that 3,000 were destitute, mostly women, children and aged people, and appealing to the charitable for aid. To this appeal there was no response. This may be less of a reflection on the native's sympathy than an evidence of their dependence on the American Government which has been cultivated by more than two years of liberal treatment.

Major B. F. S. Baden-Powell, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, after years of patient industry, has at length succeeded in producing a folding bicycle for rough country use, which will, of course, be a great aid to the military cyclist. The machine has been tested under the severest conditions, and has been found to fulfill its purpose admirably. The principle of the invention is a detachable handlebar, front wheel and saddle. These are strapped securely to the back wheel, the whole machine in its disassembled form being suspended upon the back of the rider by means of straps passing over his shoulders. The folding bicycle is, however, not new.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that the German Emperor has withdrawn the restrictions which have been placed upon naval officers in writing for the press. Hitherto the editors of the "Marine Rundschau" and other reviews have been under an obligation to give up the names of their writers in case of demand, but this provision has been abolished, and the Emperor hopes that the officers and functionaries who receive these large measures of freedom in their expression of opinion will give proof of tact, and will write in such a way as to contribute to the efficiency of the Navy.

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ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The proceedings of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification at its meeting of June 6 have just been approved by the Secretary of War. In many respects this meeting of the board was the most important which has occurred for many years. The thickness and size of shields for rapid-fire and coast-defense guns were decided upon; it was unanimously decided that dynamite guns for firing high explosives were unfit for modern purposes, and the plan for the forthcoming test of mortar batteries at Portland, Me., was approved. For 6-pounder and 15-pounder rapid-firing guns the board decided that the shields for the protection of the gunners should be one and one-half and two inches thick, respectively. They are to be of the simplest form practicable to afford the necessary protection. The larger guns of 8, 10 and 12 inches caliber, mounted en barbette, are to be provided with shields of a thickness not exceeding 4 1/2 inches. The shields for all guns shall be made of modern face-hardened armor, and shall be of a uniform thickness for the different types. In order to determine the amount of protection afforded, the best method of securing the shield to the mount, and distributing the effect of the impact of the projectiles on the manoeuvring of the gun and mount, the board has made an allotment of \$8,000 to make tests with regulation shields mounted on dummies.

The board unanimously decided that dynamite gun batteries are obsolete in view of the recent developments in means of defense. This means that we are to have no more of these batteries beyond those now in the service. As a matter of fact, the dynamite gun did not use dynamite for firing high explosives, but wet gun cotton. The experience of past years has distinctly shown that batteries of this kind do not meet the requirements of the service. The Navy has had the like experience and has practically abandoned dynamite guns. Pneumatic guns are to be used in the future for firing high explosives, and, in the Army, the Isham shell, which was recently purchased by the Government, will be extensively used. The board also decided not to make any further tests of the canteen filter. The filter was found to be impracticable because of the two pounds extra weight it added to the equipment of the soldier, and because it did not satisfactorily perform its function. The Lanier-Chehore range finder was condemned by the Board.

We do not understand what objection the New York "Sun" has to General Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, that it should be so anxious to get him out of the country. We can assure our esteemed contemporary that General Breckinridge is an admirable man, from the Blue Grass country, and that it will be very lonesome when he goes. Twice the "Sun" has sent General Breckinridge to Manila and, finding him still here, it sent him off again, this time on the McClellan. But the McClellan, as a matter of fact, sailed without him. General Breckinridge would have gone on her with his son had not official and personal reasons compelled him to defer his visit to the Philippines to a later date, when he expects to go by the way of San Francisco, returning via Suez. They will miss his genial presence on the McClellan but it is a satisfaction to know that we still have him with us. The McClellan swung out from her dock shortly before 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, July 10, and put to sea with the passengers named in our list of July 6, excepting General Breckinridge. She is a staunch and seaworthy

craft, has an excellent sailor, Captain Nye of the transport service in command, and in charge, as quartermaster, that experienced officer, Capt. Frank A. Grant, U. S. A. She is expected to reach Gibraltar July 22, leave there the 25th, reach Malta July 29, leaving the 31st and reaching Port Said August 3, staying there until August 6. She is due at Aden Aug. 11, and leaving there the 13th should reach Colombo August 21, leaving August 24, reaching Singapore August 30 and remaining until September 2. She should reach Manila September 7. These dates are of course only approximate.

There are still many problems in connection with the appointment of Volunteer officers and enlisted men to the Regular Army which yet have to be solved, and upon which the Secretary of War will act immediately upon his return to the War Department. In respect to the places on the lineal list of officers which will be assigned to the recently appointed officers, it has yet to be determined whether or not they will take rank "in the arm of the service to which they are assigned," or whether they will take rank between themselves and officers already in the Army in the "grade" to which they are appointed. Naturally, the decision on this point will make the greatest difference in the standing of the newly appointed officers, for if they are to take rank in the arm to which appointed, according to length of prior commission service, it will mean that a large majority of the Regular officers already commissioned in that arm will be forced down the list. If, on the contrary, they are to take rank according to length of prior commissioned service in the grade to which they are appointed, the position of the officers now in the Service will be greatly improved. The chances are that the Secretary of War will hold that these newly appointed officers will take rank in the grade to which they are appointed, as he thoroughly realizes the injustice which the other construction of the act would work on the officers in the Army and already commissioned.

On the whole, naval officers of this country do not seem to be much impressed with the report that a French submarine boat had managed to fasten a dummy torpedo to the bottom of a large battleship while the latter was at anchor. Speaking on this subject, Rear Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, said: "It would be possible to do just what the report says was done in this matter, but why should a battleship lie at anchor and allow a submarine boat to approach her at leisure? There was nothing shown in the test, and it could as easily have been done by a rowboat approaching silently at dark when no one was on lookout and sending a dummy sailing against the side of a battleship. Why any importance should be attached to the affair I cannot see. While steaming at eight or nine knots it would not be practicable, in my opinion, for a submarine boat to attach a torpedo to the bottom of any ship, but it might happen that one discharged under water from a submarine boat might be effective. An officer of the navy who would permit a torpedo to be attached to his vessel either in practice or during war should be cashiered."

A correspondent says Capt. W. P. Stone, 14th Field Battery, who was sent with a light battery to China during the legation troubles last August, was in command of the Provinces of Legaspi and Albay in Southern Luzon, from last Autumn until he was recently relieved from duty in Albay. The best of the citizens got up a pretty little petition asking that he be retained as Governor of that province, as he had been more of a father to them than a military commander, showing such kindness even to the little children that they all appreciated him, which they showed in this delicate way. It is said that politeness goes so far with the natives that an officer who is polite can be ever so severe and they do not seem to mind it. Those who know Captain Stone can readily believe he found favor with natives of such disposition.

There is not the slightest question but that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Frank W. Hackett, will resign in the fall, or possibly about the first of September. Although Mr. Hackett has been connected with the Navy less than two years, he has done excellent work and has won the respect and admiration of many by the manner in which he has taken hold of the duties of his office. The successor to Mr. Hackett has not yet been determined upon, we understand, although there is some talk of requesting the return of Mr. Allen, who was formerly Assistant Secretary, and who is now the Governor of Porto Rico. However, it may be that the President will wish to keep Mr. Allen at his present post, where he has won for himself the confidence and respect of the natives of Porto Rico and the Administration.

The 42d annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain opened at Bisley July 8. The entries, generally, are satisfactory, but there is a notable absence of colonials, Canada alone furnishing a full team. The rapid-fire principle has been introduced in many short-distance competitions, both for teams and individuals, and efficiency in firing at extreme ranges is also encouraged. In the latter case the target will be undistinguishable to the naked eye, and readily adjustable telescopic sights and artificial rests will be allowed.

A most interesting competition is that founded by Lord Roberts for snap shooting by teams from sections or companies. The men, who are concealed behind breastworks, will, on the sound of a whistle, rise, fire and return to concealment, the entire exposure not exceeding four seconds.

Of the volume by Capt. W. C. Borden, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., on "The Use of the Roentgen Ray by the Medical Department of the United States Army in the War with Spain" (Government Printing Office, 1900), the New York "Medical Journal" says: "The skiagraphs shown in this volume are exceedingly creditable to the medical gentlemen who had charge of our soldiers during the Spanish-American War, and especially to the foresight of Surgeon General Sternberg, who supplied the apparatus. There are thirty-eight skiagraphic plates, all very clear and distinct. They show superficially the clean-cut wounds made by the Mauser bullet. In some of the pictures the minutest fragments of fractured bones can be distinctly seen. The volume marks a distinct advance in our Government medical publications."

The United States transport McPherson, which went ashore on the Cuban coast near Matanzas in February, 1901, where her bottom was badly torn with the rocks, arrived safely at New York on July 6, in charge of two wrecking tugs. She was floated by the wrecking company on June 1 last, the holes in her bottom being temporarily plugged, and a number of powerful steam pumps freeing her of water. The damage to the vessel is below her water line. She will be docked and surveyed at once, and hopes are expressed that the vessel may not be so seriously damaged, as to prevent repairs. The McPherson was formerly the Netherlands-American liner *Obdam*, and was in service for many years between New York, Boulogne and Rotterdam. She was built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1880.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association has issued its call for assessment 213. The association has, since its commencement, paid out \$731,678.41 to its beneficiaries, and on the first of the current month bore on its rolls 799 members, paying a benefit of \$3,046.25. During the quarter just past the following deaths have occurred of members of the association: Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Roper, U. S. N.; Carpenter William McDonald, U. S. N.; Comdr. Chas. O. Allibone, U. S. N.; Paymaster H. T. Standiford, U. S. N.; Capt. H. B. Seely, U. S. N.; Comdr. Chas. Belknap, U. S. N., and Major H. B. Lowry, U. S. M. C.

The Springfield "Union," referring to the new Army bill approved Feb. 2, 1901, says: "Five months later, July 2, 1901, reports from the officers engaged in recruiting the five new infantry and five new cavalry regiments authorized therein showed that, with the exception of the 13th Cavalry, which was 389 men short, all ten regiments had been practically enlisted to full strength. That doesn't look as if the antis had hit very close to the mark when they guessed that interest in the Army was waning and that Uncle Sam would have to resort to conscription if he expected to have full ranks."

The enlistments in the Army during the month of May show a total of 2,916, or 445 less than for the month of April. Of these, 1,514 were enlisted in the cities for the white regiments of Infantry and Artillery, 146 at the military posts and 216 in the field. The cavalry enlistments, white, for the cities, were 897, at military posts 72, and in the field 39. Thirty-one colored men and one Indian were enlisted. Of those offering for enlistment 70 per cent., or 6,572 were rejected. There was a decrease of 18 in the number of recruiting stations in the cities and an increase of 8 in those in the field.

The determination of the Navy Department to send the U. S. tug *Fortune* to the Pacific will be carried into execution the coming autumn in order that the passage of the Straits of Magellan may be made during the summer of that part of the globe. The *Pinta* was sent around a good many years ago and reached her destination in safety, and performed excellent service in Alaska for many years.

These former members of the Engineer Corps have qualified for commissions in line of the Navy: Lieuts. Milton E. Reed, John H. Rowen, William H. McGrann, Clause B. Price and Louis M. Nulton; Lieuts. (J. G.) Allen M. Cook, *David V. H. Allen, Henry B. Price, Walter Ball, Chester Wells, R. C. Moody, James P. Morton, J. M. Hudgins and Newton Mansfield, and Ensign Thomas D. Parker.

Mr. Willard Church, of the editorial staff of the Army and Navv Journal, sailed on the *McClellan* July 10 for the Philippines, where he goes to inquire into military conditions and prospects as a special envoy from this paper. We commend him to the attention and good will of our friends in the East.

The Secretary of War stated July 5 that all resignations for appointment to the Regular Army under the act of Feb. 2, have been made pending the results of the examinations of the candidates appointed.

It is officially stated that the battleship *Illinois* will be commissioned in about three weeks from time the machinists at Newport News return to work.

A VALUABLE WORK.

Mr. Francis B. Heitman, so well known for his valuable work in the A. G. Office, has compiled a new "Historical Register of the U. S. Army from 1789 to 1901," which has received the unqualified endorsement of General Miles, the Adjutant General, and, in fact, all of the principal officers of the Army on duty at the War Department. It is the intention of the War Department authorities to have a bill introduced in the next Congress authorizing the purchase of Mr. Heitman's book for gratuitous distribution among all the officers of the Army. The contents of the "Historical Register" as written by Mr. Heitman follow:

1.—Names of all the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries of War and Commanding Generals of the Army, showing when and where each man was born, exact period of service and date and place of death.

2.—Complete list of general officers of the U. S. Army and of the volunteers from April, 1775, to date, arranged according to rank, with period of service of each.

3.—Complete chronological roster of the field and staff officers of the line (artillery, cavalry, dragoons, infantry, the legion, rangers, riflemen, sea fencibles, voltigeurs), showing the acts of Congress under which each organization was created, with dates of consolidation, disbandment, etc., 1789 to date.

4.—Complete alphabetical list of all commissioned officers of the Army, including officers of the volunteer staff; all brevet major or brigadier generals of volunteers, giving their full names, showing service as cadets, as officers or enlisted men either in the regular or volunteer service; all brevet appointments; all cases in which thanks, swords or medals have been awarded by Congress, or medals of honor have been awarded by the War Department, and for what service conferred, and the dates of death of about 9,000 officers who died after leaving the U. S. service.

5.—Alphabetical list of officers of volunteer regiments during the war with Mexico; field officers and captains of light batteries during the War of the Rebellion, and all officers of volunteers and contract surgeons during the war with Spain, including all that served between April 21, 1898, and July 1, 1901.

6.—Alphabetical list of general officers of the Confederate Army, 1861-1865; list of general officers U. S. Army and Confederate Army, who were killed or died of wounds received during the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865, and list of officers who left the U. S. Army after November 1, 1860, and joined the Confederate service.

7.—Tabular table illustrative of the most important changes in the organization of the Army of the United States, under the various acts of Congress, from 1789 to February, 1901.

8.—Chronological and alphabetical list of campaigns, battles, actions, combats, skirmishes, military events, etc., from April, 1775, to January, 1900.

9.—Other minor tables, showing the strength of the Armies and the losses in the principal wars, etc.

The work will contain the record of about 70,000 officers and will be in two volumes of about 900 pages in each. It is a monument to the industry and knowledge of its author, and all who know Mr. Heitman will heartily wish him success in his efforts to give it proper circulation.

A CORRESPONDENT ON CORRESPONDENTS.

In "Leslie's Weekly" Sydney Adamson talks bluntly about his fellow-craftsmen. Mr. Adamson himself was not long ago sharply called to account by Army officers for alleged misrepresentations and has undoubtedly learned a valuable lesson. Writing from Pekin under date of May 15 he says:

"The correspondents who rush to the scene of war to 'do' a campaign as the staff men are sent out to 'do' a fire, a Chicago riot, or a national convention, are usually concerned in portraying more or less accurately the superficial aspect of war, the results of battles, the spectacular events and deeds of heroism, with as many 'special mention' incidents as the public is supposed to require on such occasions. The stock argument—largely exemplified in correspondence from South Africa—of the literary man, if losses are great or an attack fails, is, if it be a 'frontal' attack, the general should have tried the 'flank.' This sort of thing has been going on for some months, to the entire satisfaction of the public and the grim amusement of military men and military students. Yet the press bravely keeps it up. The misinformed world, especially in England, seems to have arrived at the conclusion that the military officer, especially the British officer, is an ass."

"It was one of these correspondents who, on visiting China after the relief of Pekin, ingenuously wrote up the march as if he had been there, and startled the military world by announcing that the Japanese Army carried along soda-water machines and kept the Japs—not only the sick in hospital, but all the Japanese troops on the march—so well supplied with this refreshing beverage that they practically drank nothing else! I heard General Chaffee accurately describe this statement one evening, but that was in confidence, so I won't reveal his terse expression. Once I stood for a quarter of an hour outside a struggling, panting mob of Japanese soldiers who were trying to drop tin cups on strings into a dirty alkali well, each man hindering the other in his blind haste, and then I resumed the march without my drink. Of course, I had the misfortune to be there. This was a usual scene."

ROUTEZ EN AVANT, DON QUIXOTE.

A letter from Lieut. Frederick McC. Smith, battalion adjutant of the 48th Vol. Inf., stationed at San Emilio, Luzon, thus describes a school of natives:

"I have established a school, and five little Ilocano girls, two Igorrote girls and about twenty-one little Igorrote boys are now studying their lessons out loud—all talking at once—for it is about 9 o'clock a. m., May 7, and school has been in progress an hour. Most of these little rascals are nearly naked, their only garment being the customary Igorrote breech clout. There are two or three little Ilocano boys who don't even have the breech clout, their sole garment being a little white coat open at the front. They are supplied by the Government, through me, with slates and pencils, and lesson books in English and Spanish, as well as arithmetics in the same languages. I have for them also lots of pens, penholders and ink, but they are not ready for these things yet, and probably won't be for some months to come. I taught school myself a few days, but now have an Ilocano teacher. During recess these little Igorrotes all light their pipes—for they begin to smoke when about two years old. It is very funny."

We are surprised, indeed grieved, to hear an officer refer to such a state of affairs as "funny!" The only

excuse which we can offer is that Lieutenant Smith has been so long in the Philippines that he is not aware how such a situation as he describes will shock that band of reformers that have set out to adjust the morals of the world to their own petty standards. The Lieutenant may not know it, but he has discovered another windmill for the reforming Don Quixotes that have been tilting at the canteen to try their hand on. The intolerable practice of youthful smoking must not pass unnoticed. At the next convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union we hope to see this resolution adopted: 'Whereas, The Filipino children begin to smoke at the early age of two years; be it Resolved that a law should be passed extending the age limit to the period when the American juvenile begins to use cigarettes. Resolved, further, that we note with abhorrence that the Filipino children's school attire is limited to the tropical clout, and point to the pure morals of Western civilization as an evidence of the elevating effect of trousers and dresses.'

If this result shall follow our publication of Lieutenant Smith's letter, we shall be almost ready to pardon his levity in so serious a matter.

CAPTAIN RAMSEY IN CHINA.

In "Leslie's Weekly" is an account by Sydney Adamson, dated Pekin, May 15, of the distinguished services of Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, who, as quartermaster of the 9th Infantry, was "Colonel Liscum's right-hand man." "This kind of service," the correspondent points out, "lacking spectacular interest, rarely reaches the public, and gets no official recognition that counts for promotion." It was on Captain Ramsey that fell the task of fitting out the regiment for China. Mr. Adamson records this incident of the difficult embarkation at Taku: "The indefatigable Ramsey proved to Admiral Remey that even the latter did not know the full possibility of his own ship's boats. When he was asked for some of his small boats to land the Army transports he at first refused, stating it to be impossible. However, he had to give in, which he did reluctantly, to Captain Ramsey's positive 'I have done it before with smaller boats than these,' and as usual the thing was done, and done well." Under General Chaffee Captain Ramsey was chief commissary of the Pekin expedition and chief Q. M. for the advance on Pekin. When the advance began the 9th had to piece out the 14th's lack of transport, and "when Captain Ramsey discovered that the regimental commissary officer of the 14th Infantry had not drawn the proper amount of hard bread for the march, having only 50 per cent., the 9th made up the deficiency in bread. In all the Philippines there is not a man better known than 'Ramsey,' and not a man better liked. In Pekin to-day, when you talk to a British officer of 'Ramsey' it is quite enough. There are others of the name, but there is only one 'Ramsey.' Usually not very far away is another officer, whom I shall call 'Tommy' and leave the world to guess who it may be. 'Ramsey' has done the work of two or three men these last three or four years." In the Philippines Captain Ramsey was recommended for the rank of major by General Lawton for bravery at the battle of Zapote River, in 1899, and as a company commander at Tien-tsin he was highly praised by Captain Noyes, battalion commander, for gallantry in action.

RECENT DEATHS.

Commander Frederick R. Smith, U. S. N., who died at Binghamton, N. Y., June 27, 1901, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, appointed from Maine September 24, 1858, to the Naval Academy, where he served from 1858 till 1861. He was attached to the steam frigate Colorado, flagship, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1861; steamer Flambeau as acting master and navigator, 1862; South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1862 and 1863; and was promoted to lieutenant and executive officer August 1st, 1862. He took part in the engagement with Fort McAllister; boat expedition, Bull's Island, S. C.; and was present at Admiral DuPont's first fight at Charleston, 1864. Served as flag lieutenant and senior watch officer; executive officer steamer Rhode Island, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864-65, and in both attacks on Fort Fisher; commanded a detachment of seamen in the land assault; commanded landing party from the Rhode Island, which, together with the men, landed from H. B. M. gunboat Lilly, afforded protection to the foreign merchants at Cape Haytien City during the Selman Revolution. He was commissioned a lieutenant commander July 25, 1866, and served on the Ashuelot from 1865 to 1869, and was navigator while convoying the ironclad Minantonah to Queenstown, Ireland. He performed duty as navigator until her arrival in Hong Kong, China, when he was made executive officer, and finally commanded the Ashuelot until detached, 1869-70. He commanded U. S. Ironclad Ajax on her voyage from Key West, Fla., to League Island Navy Yard in 1872, and was executive officer of the Iroquois, N. A. Station, taking part in the reception to Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. Commander Smith was on ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, in 1873; inspector of ordnance at Key West, 1874; executive officer U. S. S. Lancaster, flagship, S. A. Squadron, 1875; senior aide to Commander Cooper, commanding Navy Yard, Pensacola; commissioned as commander April 6, 1875; commanding ironclad Saugus on voyage from Pensacola to Port Royal, S. C. Retired June 18, 1892.

M. Paul Neumann, who died July 2 at Honolulu, was a popular member of the bar and mentioned as a successor to Governor Dole. He represented the Hawaiian Government at Washington, and in various other capacities, before annexation. In 1893 he represented Queen Liliuokalani at Washington during the troubles that followed the overthrow of the monarchy. Under King Kalakaua he held the post of attorney general. Naval Cadet W. E. T. Neumann, now at Annapolis, is his son.

Adleen Sandoz, infant daughter of Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, U. S. N., and Mrs. Anna M. Sandoz, died at Jamestown, R. I., July 1.

Mr. William I. Warren, chief clerk in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., died July 9 in his apartments at the Cairo, Washington, D. C., after a long illness. Mr. Warren was a native of New York and a brother of Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., the commander of the Fifth Army Corps during the War of the Rebellion. He entered the Government service in December, 1854, as an assistant in the office of Pacific Railroad Surveys, and from April, 1857, to October, 1869, held the important office of secretary of the Northwestern Boundary Commission, and was postmaster at Camp Simiah-moo, Washington Territory, for two years, from January, 1858, and subsequently held a clerical position in

the Census Office. On July 1, 1871, he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the Chief of Engineers, and held it continuously up to the time of his death. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

Lieut. Charles McClure, Jr., 30th U. S. Inf., died at Catbalogan, Samar, Philippine Islands, on July 1 from dysentery. Lieutenant McClure was a son of Col. Charles McClure, pay department, and a grandson of brevet Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. A., retired. He was born in Sioux City, Iowa, June 10, 1875, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army from civil life June 1, 1899, being assigned to the 1st U. S. Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant Feb. 2, 1901, and assigned to the 30th Infantry.

Those Navy officers who in times past have been under obligations to Mr. William H. Devine, assistant manager for the Mitsui Bishi Kaisha of Nagasaki, will be pained to learn of his death, which occurred at Nagasaki some months since, from an affection of the throat. He was an Englishman, but with much fondness for Americans, and was always courteous and pleasant to his English-speaking cousins. His administration of the Nagasaki Club was eminently successful, and the welcome extended to U. S. Navy officers by that club was in large measure due to the kindness of Mr. Devine.

John H. Tegmeyer, a well-known civil engineer, who died at Baltimore July 4, was 80 years old, and in 1842 was a member of the Corps of Engineers under the direction of General Latrobe, who performed the engineering feat of laying out the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the Alleghenies, from Cumberland, Md., to Wheeling, W. Va., the first railroad to cross the mountains to the West.

Brigadier General Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, in announcing the death of 2d Lieut. Walter H. Lee, Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, who was killed by insurgents on the morning of June 10, 1901, near Lipa, Luzon, P. I., after giving his record, says: "Cut off at the threshold of a career that bade fair to reflect honor upon his corps, his loss will be deeply felt not only by those near and dear to him, but by his brother officers, who had already learned to respect him for his high character, energy and attainments. By his untimely death the Corps of Engineers and the country have lost a brave and accomplished young officer of more than ordinary promise."

Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Rowland, mother of Mrs. John Kemp Mizner, died at Louisville, Ky., on June 29, 1901. Mrs. Rowland was admired and respected by all who knew her.

Mrs. Leontine E. Strang, widow of the late Col. Edward J. Strang, U. S. A., died at New Orleans, La., June 20, 1901.

Edward Parker Deacon, formerly an American banker in Paris, and many years ago a resident of what isities, before annexation. In 1893 he represented Queen known as the Deacon Chateau at the South End, Boston, of paresis at the McLean Hospital in Waverly, aged 57 years. He was the principal in the Abeille shooting affair in Paris in 1893, in which his wife, a daughter of the late Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, U. S. A., was involved. Mr. Deacon subsequently procured a divorce from her, and she is now living on the ranch of her brother at Menlo Park, Cal.

Major Hezekiah Gardner, U. S. A., retired, who died at Hammondsport, N. Y., a few weeks since, was a gallant veteran of the Civil War. He entered the Service as a private in the 100th Illinois Volunteers and was mustered out as captain in 1864. He was made a brevet major and lieutenant colonel of Volunteers in 1865 for bravery in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., and in the charge on Mission Ridge. He was made a brevet major, U. S. A., in 1867 for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Mission Ridge. He was appointed captain of the 44th Infantry, U. S. A., July 28, 1866, and was placed on the retired list in December, 1870, for loss of his right leg from wounds.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Deaths are reported from the Philippines in the following communication from General MacArthur to the A. G. O.:

Manila, P. I., June 3, 1901.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

With reference to your cablegram of May 11, 1901, I have the honor to enclose the following list of deaths in this command since last report, or that have not yet been reported:

Abscess of liver, John A. Caniff, private, H, 6th Inf., May 15, at Bacolod, Negros; killed by comrade, William Cook, private, M, 2d Inf., May 4, at Masbate; George F. Sensabough, private, G, 1st Inf., May 14, at Hibutan, Samar; peritonitis, George Goetz, private, F, 47th Inf., April 20, at Legaspi, Luzon; in isolation, Edward Grady, private, C, 7th Art., April 21, at Legaspi, Luzon; variola, Luther E. Grider, private, F, 3d Cav., May 23, at Vigan, Luzon; George W. Smith, private, F, 3d Cav., May 20, at Vigan, Luzon; suicide, Lewis Matson, private, A, 28th Inf., May 12, at Pangil, Luzon; dysentery, William T. Morris, sergeant, Band, 16th Inf., May 14, at Aparri, Luzon; George Lutz, saddler, B, 1st Cav., May 17, at Calambang, Luzon; Henry Koch, corporal, 1st Bat., Field Art., May 19, at Hosp. No. 3, Manila; John B. Tracy, private, F, Signal Corps, May 21, at Hosp. No. 3, Manila; result of gunshot wounds in action, John Haefner, corporal, I, 8th Inf., May 17, at Santa Cruz, Luzon; heat exhaustion, William F. Itis, muscian, 32d Co. Coast Art., May 22, at 1st Reserve Hosp., Manila; drowned, Frederick W. Martin, private, C, 20th Inf., May 8, at Vigan, Luzon (body recovered); smallpox, Edward Brewster, private, E, 3d Cav., May 25, at Vigan, Luzon; malarial fever, Bert Lewis, private, I, 48th Inf., May 26, at San Fernando, Luzon.

With reference to our telegram of May 21, bodies of Sgt. Walter W. Board and Pvt. Shelley Moran, Troop F, 10th U. S. Cav., have been recovered.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR MACARTHUR,
Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

Many visitors have been attracted to Nantucket, Mass., by the presence of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Higginson. A force was landed on July 8 with ordnance, in connection with the drills of the squadron, and earthworks were thrown up in very quick time. The shore drills have been prosecuted with excellent results.

A subject index to the general orders and circulars of the War Department, and Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, from Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1900, has been issued, in convenient and durable bound form. There are 301 pages in the volume.

PERSONALS.

Capt. F. S. Harlow, Artillery Corps, is at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland, Me.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., is reported ill with erysipelas at Hempstead, L. I.

Gen. R. Saxton, U. S. A., and family are at the Intervale House, Intervale, N. H., for the season.

The address of Mrs. George E. Glenn and of Miss Foster is care of Mrs. G. Corbin, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Major C. L. Munn, surgeon, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Munn are spending the summer at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, Mass.

Assistant Secretary of War William Cary Sanger is with Mrs. Sanger enjoying a brief vacation at his summer home at Sangerfield, near Utica, N. Y.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., ubiquitous as ever, made an address July 7, before an International Christian Endeavor Convention, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Capt. Milton McGrew, 11th Inf., arrived in New York from Atlanta, Ga., on the morning of July 10, on his way to Manila by the transport McClellan from New York.

Mrs. Root and family are now at their beautiful summer home overlooking Agawam Lake, near Southampton, Long Island. The Secretary will join them later on.

Second Lieut. John Jackson, 25th U. S. Inf., appointed July, 1900, from Hospital Steward, U. S. A., has been sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, for treatment.

Two field officers of cavalry retire for age the present year. They are Col. James M. Bell of the 8th, who retires Oct. 1, and Col. James N. Wheelan of the 12th, who retires on Dec. 6.

Mr. B. Herndon Nicoll, who died July 4, at 271 West 90th street, New York, was a near relative of the late Capt. W. Louis Herndon, U. S. N., who married the daughter of the late President Arthur.

The engagement is announced of Dr. James Spottiswoode Taylor, U. S. N., to Miss Louise Draper, of Holoke, Mass. Dr. Taylor is the son of Rev. George B. Taylor, of Rome, Italy. He is at present stationed at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

An anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Margaret M. Furey, wife of Paymaster John Furey, U. S. Navy, retired, and sister of the Rev. David A. Merrick, S. J., was celebrated at the Monastery of the Precious Blood, 212 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 9.

Colonel French, commanding Fort McPherson, Ga., in relieving, on July 5, Capt. J. C. Castner, 4th Inf., from duty at the post, says in an official order: "The commanding officer wishes to express his appreciation of Captain Castner's services while on duty with the 26th and 27th Infantry at this post."

Mrs. and the Misses Garrard, wife and daughters of Major Garrard, 9th U. S. Cavalry, and the Misses Garrard of Cincinnati, nieces of the late Colonel Kenner Garrard, Superintendent of the Military Academy during 1861-2, are at "The Rocks," Highland Falls, N. Y., where they will remain until the last of July.

With simple ceremonies the Kansas State officials, headed by Governor Stanley, accepted title, July 4, to the spot, eight miles north of Courtland, where the first American flag was raised in the Upper Louisiana Territory by Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, U. S. A., who pulled down the foreign emblem, Sept. 29, 1806.

Lieut. Miles C. Gorgas, U. S. N., placed on the retired list with rank of lieutenant commander from June 30, 1901, was born in Pennsylvania and entered the Service Sept. 18, 1875. Lieut. Frederick R. Brainard, also placed on the retired list on the same day, with the rank of lieutenant commander, was born in Iowa, and entered the Service June 24, 1876, being appointed from Illinois.

Captain and Mrs. John H. Russell have returned from a brief honeymoon, and are making a short visit to Mrs. Russell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Howard, at the country place of the latter, Graystone, in the Blue Mountains. Captain Russell is an instructor at the School of Application, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. During the present summer Captain and Mrs. Russell will occupy the Howard residence on N street, Washington.

Modern 3-inch field guns among the types of guns to be tried at Sandy Hook in August will be that invented by Capt. I. N. Lewis, Art. Corps, and generally known as the French gun. It is asserted that while the principles are the same as those observed in the construction of the French gun, the weapon and its mount are really built along lines devised by Captain Lewis. The recoil of the gun is taken up by cylinders. The test of each gun will be conducted privately, only the inventor being present.

The wedding of Miss Florence Alice Hartsuff to Mr. Frank Hopkins Bethell took place at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, Saturday afternoon, July 6, at 4.30. The bride's father, Col. A. Hartsuff, U. S. A., gave her away. She wore a gown of louisine and chiffon, trimmed with heavy lace. Her sister, Miss Mabel Hartsuff, as maid of honor, wore pale green, covered with ermine. Owing to the excessive heat, numbers of the invited guests had left town. Mr. and Mrs. Bethell will live in Brooklyn next year.

Capt. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., just promoted to major of the 14th Infantry, is native of Pennsylvania, having spent his boyhood days in Altoona, and was graduated from the High School there. He was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy in 1871. Major Mann was stationed at various military posts on the Western frontier and actively participated in some of the campaigns against the Indians. He also saw active service with his regiment in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and on Feb. 1, 1899, he accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, where he has been in active service for over two years.

At the White House on the evening of July 3, President McKinley gave a dinner in honor of Gen. Maximo Gomez, the distinguished Cuban. There was no political significance in the entertainment. The guests included the members of the Cabinet then in the city, representatives of the Army and Navy and a few others. The Marine Band furnished the music. The table was set in the private dining room. After dinner the guests retired to the portico facing the White Lot, and enjoyed their cigars in the open air. Among the military guests were Admiral Dewey, General Miles, General Fitzhugh Lee, Asst. Secretary of War Sanger, Colonel Bingham, Lieut. Colonel Edwards, W. E. D. Stokes entertained General Gomez and T. Estrada Palma at the Union League Club, New York, July 5. Among the guests were Vice-President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Root, and General Gonzales, secretary to General Wood.

Lieut. H. T. Patten, Art. Corps left Sullivan's Island, S. C., July 1, to spend a month on leave.

Gen. William R. Shafter is enduring all that is best and humanizing in his hammock on the Pacific Coast.

Capt. W. S. Wilder, 11th Inf., on recruiting duty, has recently opened a rendezvous at Fargo, North Dakota.

Capt. S. A. Smiley and Lieut. G. Morgan, 15th Inf., arrived at Sacket Harbor, New York, July 5, and are now on duty at Madison Barracks.

Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior, and the Misses Hitchcock will remain at their residence, K and Sixteenth streets, Washington, for three weeks longer.

Col. R. I. Eskridge, U. S. A., and daughter, are visiting at Fort Myer, Va., the guests of Capt. C. McK. Salzman, Signal Corps, who is the Colonel's son-in-law.

Gen. A. S. Daggett, U. S. A., has been the guest of General Wentworth at Wentworth Hall, Jackson, N. H. Both served in the 5th Maine Regiment in the Civil War.

Mrs. John Bryson Patton, wife of Lieutenant Patton, U. S. N., and daughter of Gen. Robert Williams, will enjoy the salubrious air of Gaithersburg, Md., during the summer.

Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., has undergone a successful operation for cancer, in Boston, Mass. He is expected to return to his home in Hartford, Conn., in a few days.

Lieut. Frank McEuhill, U. S. Cavalry, recently commissioned from the ranks at Fort Hamilton, is spending a few weeks with friends at Paterson, N. J., before entering upon active duty.

Mr. Andre De Loffre, son of the late Major Augustus De Loffre, U. S. A., after a short visit to his mother, at 2046 N street, Washington, D. C., sailed July 6, for London, where he will enter the foreign engineering department of the General Electric Co.

Major Louis V. Czajarc, Assistant Adjutant General, arrived at Governors Island, from Cuba, this week, and entered upon duty as assistant to Gen. M. V. Sheridan, Adjutant General, Department of the East.

Col. M. P. Maus, U. S. A., who recently arrived in Washington, D. C., for duty on the personal staff of Lieutenant General Miles, has found many old friends there to hospitably welcome him back to his old position.

Colonel Samuel Reber, Military Secretary to Lieutenant General Miles, returned to Washington, D. C., early in the week from a visit to New York and Governors Island, to attend to some unfinished business at those places.

Evelyn D. Baldwin, the leader of the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition, arrived at Tromsø, Norway, July 9. He boarded the refitted Arctic whaler America, on which he will make his headquarters during the final preparations for the trip.

Col. S. M. Horton, U. S. A., retired, has returned to the East after spending the winter in California. Until July 20 his address will be 124 Madison avenue, New York City; after that date he should be addressed, 17 Everett street, Melrose, Mass.

Mrs. Matthew Gilmour, who as a girl performed the daring deed of riding through the Federal lines and conveying to Col. John S. Mosby information that enabled him to save the Southern Army from defeat, died suddenly at Richmond, Va., July 3.

The Manila "Times" of June 1 said that the office of Commissioner of Public Health of the Philippines had been offered to Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., and declined by him. The office is one of the new ones to be created by the Civil Commission.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., was one of the principal speakers at the banquet of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, at Newport, R. I., on July 4. Among many others present was Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., retired, who also delivered an address.

Capt. J. K. Cree, Art. Corps, who is in command at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N. Y., is, with the artillery troops at the post, rendering valuable and earnest assistance to the 13th New York Heavy Artillery, Colonel Austen commanding, now in camp on the reservation.

Col. F. E. Nye, Assistant Commissary General, who has been under medical treatment at Governors Island, will shortly go to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as Chief Commissary on the staff of Gen. Otis Young. It is hoped the bracing climate there will agree with him.

We learn of the marriage on July 3, 1901, at Albany, N. Y., of Lieut. W. N. Haskell, 9th Cav., to Miss Winifred Agnes Farrell, of Albany. The couple, after a short wedding tour, will sail for Manila on or about July 15, Lieutenant Haskell having been ordered to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., Governor of Tutuila, Samoa, accompanied by Mrs. Tilley and daughter, Mrs. Alfred R. Hyall, of Baltimore, have gone to Atlantic City to remain through the month of July. Commander Tilley will not return to Samoa until some date in the fall, and it is the present intention of Mrs. Tilley to accompany her husband to his place of duty.

Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield have been the guests of several notable luncheon parties since their arrival at Newport, and the fact that Mrs. Crowninshield is the writer of several of the best selling books of the season has brought her into contact with many of the "smart set" at the famous watering place. From recent letters it appears that her wit and pen have given her a high seat among the notables of Newport.

Major O. L. Pruden, formerly assistant secretary to the President, recently appointed a paymaster in the Regular Army, has resigned, and has been re-appointed to his old position of assistant secretary to the President, the office to which the late Adelbert Hay was to have been appointed. Major Pruden has abandoned his career in the Army on account of personal and business reasons to assume his former duties at the White House.

Capt. Alvin A. Barker, U. S. A., appointed quartermaster a few weeks since, to take rank from Feb. 2, 1901, and who resigned on July 8, is a native of Rhode Island, and had previously served as captain and assistant quartermaster of Volunteers. Advises from Newport, R. I., state that orders reached the Captain on July 6 directing him to proceed by way of Chicago to San Francisco and there take the transport leaving July 16 for Manila. He at once telegraphed the War Department for leave, in order to have time to settle his affairs at Newport, but this request was refused, and Captain Barker sent in his resignation, which was accepted by telegraph.

Lieut. Theo. Taylor, 11th Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with Troop A.

Lieut. Chas. R. Lawson, Art. Corps, has rejoined at Fort Preble, from a pleasant visit to Bideford, Me.

A son was born to Mrs. W. H. Bertsch, wife of Capt. Bertsch, 4th U. S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., July 1.

Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, of the First Heavy Artillery, M. V. M., has been commissioned in the Regular Army.

Col. Forwood, Acting Surgeon General of the Army, is quite ill in the General Hospital at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Commander C. K. Curtis, U. S. N., recently in command of the U. S. S. Vixen, is undergoing treatment in the hospital at Norfolk, Va.

Major and Mrs. Eugene A. Ellis announce the engagement of their daughter, Kate Spencer, to Mr. Thomas H. Truslow, of Summit, N. J.

Lieut. C. H. Farnham, U. S. Inf., recently commissioned from the ranks, is visiting for a few weeks at Whitesville, N. Y., before entering upon active duty.

Lieut. Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis, U. S. N., lately from Cuba, is ill in the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., with appendicitis. His condition is said to be serious.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Draper, of Holyoke, Mass., to Asst. Surg. James S. Taylor, U. S. N. The date of the wedding has not been officially announced.

Major H. W. Hubbell, Art. Corps, commanding Artillery District of the Delaware, with headquarters at Fort Du Pont, has appointed Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, A. C., his adjutant.

Major Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., while visiting recently in White Plains, N. Y., was overcome by the heat, and was quite ill for a few days at a friend's house, but is now recovering.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frank Isabelle Glavis, daughter of the late Dr. Geo. O. Glavis, to Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Stuart Lawrence, U. S. N. The date of the wedding has not been fixed.

Major William Ennis, Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Fort McHenry, Md., assumed command of the Artillery District of Baltimore, July 5, and has appointed Lieut. E. J. Wallace, A. C., his adjutant.

A despatch from Cumberland, Md., announces that Major J. M. Burns, U. S. A., was accidentally shot in the abdomen on July 8, by a son knocking down a shotgun in the house at Mountain Lake Park. The wound is said to be serious.

Edward S. Martin, formerly lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Artillery, who was recently arrested in New York for passing a worthless check, has been found guilty, and was remanded for sentence until July 12. His plea, as to former honorable record, etc., had no weight with the Judge.

Col. H. K. Bailey, Inspector General, sailed from New York on the transport McClellan on Wednesday, the 10th inst., for Manila. Mrs. and Miss Bailey were in New York to see the Colonel off, and returned to Bridgeton, N. J., the last of the week, where they will spend a portion of the summer.

Lieut. Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A. G. Dept., U. S. A., has been assigned to temporary duty in San Francisco, and will remain there until the War Department ascertains the desire of the committee on military affairs of the Senate, which is to make an investigation of certain charges against Colonel Heistand and others concerning the Manila hemp trade. It has been determined to postpone the investigation until some time in October.

Lieut. Col. Joel T. Kirkman, 18th U. S. Infantry, who was retired on July 5, was born in and appointed from Illinois. He was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, June 14, 1861, and served throughout the Civil War, reaching the grade of Captain. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 17th U. S. Inf., Feb. 23, 1863, was transferred to the 26th Inf., in September of the same year, and to the 10th Inf., in May 1869. He was promoted Captain in April, 1882, Major of the 16th Inf. in July, 1898, and Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 2, 1901.

Many pleasant things have been said of our fighting men by those foreigners who took part with them in the defense of Pekin, but that is a good suggestion of the German ambassador at Pekin—that since Capt. John T. Myers, U. S. Marine Corps, cannot accept a foreign decoration, he should receive a commemorative present. The ambassador thinks that Captain Myers leads all those non-Germans in the siege entitled to a decoration. The German and American detachments by the exigencies of defense fought together, and the ambassador speaks in high praise of the harmony with which Captain Myers and Count Soden worked together, referring to the American officer's "frequent proofs of personal fearlessness and bravery." The ambassador quotes from the diary of one of the German detachment extracts showing how Captain Myers endeared himself to the Germans by sharing his food and covering with them.

At the entertainment given by Capt. C. M. Thomas, U. S. N., and the wardroom officers of the U. S. S. Oregon at San Francisco, June 22, noted in the Army and Navy Journal of July 26, page 1008, among the 500 persons invited were the following: Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Triley, Major General W. R. Shafter, Commander J. C. Morong and wife, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. C. G. Calkins, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. C. Burnett, Lieutenant and Mrs. F. H. Lefavor, Commander and Mrs. U. Sebree, Naval Constructor and Mrs. Elliott Snow, Commander and Mrs. H. N. Stevenson, Asst. Naval Constructor and Mrs. Lawrence Adams, Capt. W. H. Whiting of the Independence, Medical Director J. A. Hawley, Pay Inspector T. S. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Glass, Miss Glass, Mayor James D. Phelan, Governor Henry T. Gage, Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, Commander T. S. Phelps and family, Capt. J. M. Forsyth and family, Capt. L. J. Allen, Capt. George E. Ide, Surgeon P. A. Lovering, Chaplain A. A. McAllister, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield Baker, Rev. and Mrs. William Bolard, Mrs. and the Misses Levers, Mrs. and Miss McDougall, Mrs. Stewart Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. George Dickie, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. de Young, Robert Forsyth, James Dickie, John Scott, Irving M. Scott, Henry T. Scott, Mrs. George Burd, Mrs. Veasey, Mrs. Gorgas, Colonel and Mrs. Pettit, General and Mrs. Warfield, Col. and Mrs. O. E. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Du Rose, Miss Cowling, Mrs. H. C. Danes, Mrs. F. P. Pray, Mrs. S. S. White, Mrs. Morgan, T. C. Walker, Miss J. M. Hadenfeldt, Miss Manda Hadenfeldt, Miss Viola Gesvret, Mrs. Conant, Mrs. and Miss Casey, Mrs. Mead, Crittenden Thornton, W. S. Jones, Mrs. Finch, Captain and Mrs. Reynolds, Chief Engineer George F. Kutz and family and Chief Engineer W. B. Dunning, U. S. N.

Mrs. C. C. Hood is at Woodstock, Conn.

Mrs. Thomas J. Gregg and daughter will spend the summer in the Yosemite.

Gen. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., is taking life comfortably during the heated term at the Dayton Club, Dayton, Ohio.

Captain W. A. Shunk, U. S. A., and family are spending a few weeks at the Hotel Iroquois, Atlantic City, N. J.

Major G. S. Grimes, Artillery Corps, has left San Francisco, for the East to spend until the end of August on leave.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., and Mrs. Brooke were visitors this week at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, near New York City.

Miss Worth, the sister of General Worth, U. S. A., is still in Washington, D. C., in her apartments at Westover on 16th street, N. W.

Lieut. Sexton Stedges, 13th U. S. Cav., a recent arrival at Fort Porter, N. Y., has left there to join his regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Major Charles M. Gandy, surgeon, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., early in the week to go to the Philippines on the transport McClellan.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has returned to Washington, D. C., from his visit to New York to attend the marriage of his daughter to Lieut. Jas. C. Rhea, 7th U. S. Cav.

Gen. Robert Williams and the Misses Williams on Wednesday morning took train for Netherwood, N. J., where they will pass the summer at the Netherwood Hotel.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., now on his way to the United States, will spend about two weeks in Japan, en route, for purposes of rest and recuperation.

Miss Marion West, sister of Capt. Parker West, U. S. A., sailed for Manila with her two nieces, whose husbands are stationed in the Philippines. Miss West will be absent for some months.

1st Lieut. William J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer of the city of Havana, was directed on July 5 to proceed to Mantanzas, Cuba, in connection with the plans for a pier at that point.

Acting Adjutant General Ward received a cable message July 10 from Major H. L. Scott, 7th Cav., at Havana, saying that General Wood, who is ill with typhoid fever, is progressing favorably.

Colonel Forwood, acting surgeon general of the Army, is reported as being in total ignorance of anything bearing on the claim of Dr. Filipe Caldas to have invented an anti-yellow fever serum and vaccine.

General Rucker, wife and daughters, left Washington on Saturday to spend the summer at Netherwood Hotel, Netherwood, N. J. General Rucker is in his 31st year, but doesn't look that age by 15 years.

The Havana "Post" said, the other day, "What will Lieutenant Carpenter do next? He has been up to almost everything since he was detailed at the palace. He has found that in filling the position of aide he is required to do a great many things, but now it appears that he has something which will last him for several months. In charge of civil orders he will prove efficient and valuable."

A despatch from Washington says: "Naval officers are commenting on the latest contribution to the written history of the Santiago battle, written by 'Fighting Bob' Evans, of the Iowa, which completely ignores the presence of Admiral Schley in the memorable fight. 'The Greatest of all Fourths' is the title of the story written by Evans for one of the magazines, and he covers every commander in the battle with glory but Schley. He does not even mention the Brooklyn as having participated in the fight."

Captain of the Port Lucien Young (lieutenant commander, U. S. N.) made a Fourth of July speech at Havana that would have made the proud bird of freedom grow several new feathers. The Cubans and Americans celebrated the day jointly at the rooms of the Havana Yacht Club. Captain Young was one of the toast speakers at the formal dinner, and in the course of his remarks said that he hoped that Cuba would be the next star added to the United States flag. He was heartily cheered by all of his hearers, although the majority of them were Cubans.

The suggestion that Capt. Edwin Longnecker, U. S. N., might succeed Commander Hunker in the Office of Detail, Bureau of Navigation, has been very favorably commented on by naval officers, and it is not improbable that this change will be made. Captain Longnecker has had considerable experience in office work, and is an officer of calm and serious thought. The Office of Detail is one having much to do with the efficient personnel of the commissioned Navy, and its operations possess more than ordinary interest for every officer in the Service.

From the Dayton "Journal" we learn that in compliment to General and Mrs. J. W. Clous, who are guests of Mrs. W. D. Bickham, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Cummin entertained July 2 with a lawn party, having supper in the garden. The extreme heat made this most agreeable, and if one can speak of the poetry of eating it certainly could be descriptive of this most delightful occasion. After supper the guests sat on the river bank, where rugs and easy chairs and cigars and lemonade and moonlight and breezes made an ideal summer night, and came like an oasis in the desert of the heated term.

According to the latest information received by the Bureau of Navigation the following officers of the Navy arrived on the Newark: Capt. B. H. McCalla, Lieut. Comdr. William N. Little, Lieut. William P. White, Lieut. Henry F. Bryan, Lieut. (J. G.) John R. Morris, Ensigns Thomas T. Craven, Ivan C. Wettenhag, Amos Bronson, Jr., Surg. Corbin C. Decker and Asst. Surg. E. O. Huntington, Capt. N. H. Hall, Marine Corps; Chaplain L. P. Reynolds, Chief Btstn. Hugh Sweeney, Gunner J. T. Roach, Carpenter J. T. S. Miller, Asst. Carpenter M. F. Hamburger, Warrant Machinists Jas. Wilson, F. Ruth, W. F. Mullinix and H. L. Foy, Paymaster W. V. H. Rose and Paymaster's Clerk Goff.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., failed in his attempt to secure his restoration to office under the New York City government, has been decided against him on the ground that it was premature. The court said: "It is not shown that any position has been created under the new law which is not of a confidential nature, and which the relator is competent to fill, and the salary of which equals his salary as Superintendent of Elections. The application is therefore prematurely made, and the order for the peremptory writ of mandamus was erroneously granted. After the duties of the various employees of the new board shall have been prescribed and the salaries have been fixed, it is evident that grave questions will arise as to the right of the relator to be transferred to a position under the Board of Elections."

Capt. Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., has gone to Stoney Man's Camp, via Luray, Va.

Lieut. P. H. Breerton, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, is enjoying a vacation at Apponaug, R. I.

Mrs. E. N. Bowen, wife of Surgeon Bowen, U. S. A., is on a two months' visit to Pictou, Nova Scotia.

Lieut. S. Arnold, U. S. N., is at present on duty at the works of Moran Brothers, Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Richard Rush, U. S. N., has left Washington, D. C., for a visit to his home, Catskill, N. Y.

Mrs. Livingston Hunt, wife of Paymaster Hunt, U. S. N., is visiting her mother at Newport, R. I.

The family of Major C. B. Hall, U. S. A., are located for the summer at The Checkley, Prout's Neck, Me.

Mrs. C. J. Train, wife of Capt. Train of the Navy, should be addressed for the present at Bar Harbor, Me.

Col. E. P. Pearson, U. S. A., retired, is on a visit to North Andover, Mass., stopping at the Prospect House.

Mrs. J. S. Pettit, wife of Major Pettit, 1st U. S. Inf., is on a visit to Cobourg, Canada, stopping at the Hotel Arlington.

Capt. Theo. F. Kane, U. S. N., has gone to seek employment in the Adirondacks, his address being Paul Smith's, N. Y.

Capt. J. S. Crabbe, U. S. A., has taken up the duties of Chief Quartermaster at San Juan, Porto Rico, where he has relieved Colonel Clem.

Major Luigi Loumia, Art. Corps, lately at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., arrived at Fort Morgan, Ala., July 4, and at once assumed command of the post.

Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U. S. Navy, has announced his engagement to Miss Marguerite Cress, of New York. The marriage will take place in October.

The engagement is announced of Miss Kate Spencer Ellis, daughter of Major E. A. Ellis, 13th Cavalry, to Mr. Thomas H. Truslow of Summit, New Jersey.

General Rucker, U. S. A., and Mrs. and the Misses Rucker left Washington, D. C., on Saturday, July 6, for Netherwood, New Jersey, where they will pass the summer.

Capt. M. K. Carroll, Art. Corps, recently from Manila, arrived at Fort Howard July 7, and at once assumed command of the post and of the sub-post of Fort Smallwood.

Mrs. Tracy, wife of Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, accompanied by Miss West, sister of Capt. Parker O. West, sailed from New York for Manila on the transport McClellan July 10.

2d Lieut. William Rivers Pope, 2d Cav., recently appointed from sergeant, 4th Cavalry, is a cousin of Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, commanding Troop F, 4th Cavalry, in which he performed fine service.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., will be the guest of the Atlantic Yacht Club of New York at their club house, Sea Gate, Coney Island, next week, and every effort is being put forth to make his sojourn pleasant.

General Compton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Compton left Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, July 9, for East Gloucester, Mass. Their daughter, Mrs. Leonard Smith, wife of Major Smith, U. S. A., is improving in health since her sojourn in the Adirondack Mountains.

General Vincent, U. S. A., and his son, Dr. Vincent, will pass September with Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Smith at Newcastle. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. May will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Smith during the month of August.

Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Col. J. T. Kirkman, U. S. A., will pass the month of August at Virginia Beach, Va., where Colonel Kirkman will join her upon his arrival from the Philippines. Mr. Ray Kirkman has gone to Evanston, Ill., to visit his uncle, Mr. Marshall Kirkman.

Gen. Alex. P. Perry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Perry left Washington this week for Princeton, N. J., where they will visit their daughter. From Princeton they will go to New London, Conn., for the month of August. Capt. A. W. Perry, U. S. A., is expected in San Francisco about July 18.

Mrs. and Miss Almy and Miss Julia Gardner left Washington, D. C., on Monday, July 1, for Narragansett Pier, where they will pass the summer. Miss Mary Gardner who has been visiting Major Wm. E. Almy, U. S. A., and Mrs. Almy in Porto Rico, has returned and is in New York city with her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Chilton Gardner.

General Sinclair, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sinclair are still at the Bancroft, Washington, D. C., and will be joined by their daughter, Mrs. Hawthorne, and her husband, Major Hawthorne, U. S. A., who will arrive on the 18th from Manila, where Major Hawthorne has been serving for some time. General and Mrs. Sinclair hope to take possession of their recently purchased residence in Washington before they leave for a summer trip.

Col. Richard Comba, 5th U. S. Inf., who was retired for age July 11, has a most distinguished record, to which we have often referred, especially during the past few years. He served in the ranks from 1853 to 1863; was commissioned second lieutenant, 7th Infantry, Feb. 19 of that year, and attained his colonelcy June 30, 1898. During the Civil War he served with efficiency and gallantry, receiving brevets from first lieutenant to lieutenant colonel. He served during the Spanish-American War, and to April, 1899, he served as brigadier general of Volunteers, adding to his high reputation as an officer and a soldier.

A serious injury was sustained by Mrs. McMurtie, widow of the late Medical Director Daniel McMurtie, U. S. Navy, shortly after 9 o'clock on Thursday night, July 4, by being shot in the left forearm by a stray bullet from an unknown source. She was sitting in front of her home, 1511 16th street, N. W., Washington, when the accident occurred. Dr. Tompkins, who was called, telephoned for the Emergency Hospital ambulance, in which Mrs. McMurtie was driven rapidly to that institution, accompanied by Dr. Tompkins. There was in her left forearm a badly torn hole as large as a half dollar. At first they did not think a bullet could have caused such an aperture. Before the probing for the bullet was begun Dr. Tompkins, who is a member of the board of directors of the Emergency Hospital, telephoned at Mrs. McMurtie's request for Dr. P. M. Rixey, U. S. N. Considerable time was spent probing for the bullet, but without success. Mrs. McMurtie was not given any anesthetic during the ordeal, and it was decided to cease the operation until she gained greater strength, as she was greatly weakened by the loss of blood. When Dr. Rixey arrived at the hospital, accompanied by Dr. F. Anderson, U. S. N., Mrs. McMurtie's wound was thoroughly examined, after which she was placed in a ward for further treatment. At last accounts her condition was much improved.

Mrs. G. N. Miller is on a visit to Kittery Point, Me., stopping at the Champernowne.

Rear Admiral Edwin White, U. S. N., has left Princeton, N. J., for Cobourg, Canada.

Capt. Albert Laws, 24th Infantry, has entered upon recruiting duty at Richmond, Va.

Lieut. Col. L. M. O'Brien, U. S. A., has changed his address to 26 Buil Block, Detroit, Mich.

Col. F. S. Dodge, Assistant Paymaster General, U. S. A., visited friends at Governors Island on July 11.

Major C. A. Vernon, U. S. A., has taken a cottage at Cushing's Island, near Portland, Me., for the summer.

Gen. Joe Wheeler is enjoying the bathing and basking in the sunlight of bright and maidenly eyes at Newport.

Capt. S. W. Miller, 5th U. S. Infantry, from Huntington, Pa., has arrived at Wheeling, W. Va., for recruiting duty.

Lieut. Albert Moritz, U. S. N., is on a visit to the Catakill Mountains, his address being Hotel St. Charles, Hunter, N. Y.

Col. O. G. Staples, of Washington, and his wife, have gone to the Thousand Islands to spend the remainder of the heated term.

Lieut. H. W. Parker, 12th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Sam Houston, has for his present address 387 Broadway, New York.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry, widow of General Henry, is on a visit to Tannersville, N. Y., where she should be addressed at the Onteora Club.

Capt. D. B. Case, Commissary of Subsistence, arrived at Fort McPherson, Ga., July 8, to take charge of the subsistence department at that post.

Col. G. A. Woodward, U. S. A., and family, Colonel and Mrs. S. C. Kellogg and Miss Kellogg, prominent Washingtonians, are at Capon Springs, W. Va.

Capt. Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, who was expected to join at Fort Totten, N. Y., this week, will not join until the middle of August, spending the interim on leave.

Capt. E. W. Hubbard, Art. Corps, closed up his business at Fort Columbus this week preparatory to joining at Fort Monroe, to take command of the 69th Co., C. A.

Major R. H. Patterson, Art. Corps, recently in command of Fort Morgan, Ala., arrived at Fort Warren, Mass., July 10, and at once assumed command of the post.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, commanding the new Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, has appointed Lieut. W. W. Ballard, Jr., acting regimental adjutant.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, who was to sail from New York for Manila on the transport McClellan July 10, has decided to go, next week, by way of San Francisco.

Major James O'Hara, Art. Corps, has assumed command of the Artillery District of Savannah, with headquarters at Fort Screven, and has appointed Lieut. F. W. Phisterer his adjutant.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Major S. E. Blunt, Imperial; Col. H. K. Bailey, Gilsey; Capt. E. T. Winston, Grand; Col. P. C. Hains, Albermarle, and Capt. J. A. Fessenden, at the Park Avenue.

MANILA OPINION OF COL. GREENLEAF.

The Manila "Times" of June 1, referring to the departure the day before for the States of Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf, former chief surgeon of the Archipelago, said that he left behind him a magnificent record of efficient service and splendid organization of his department, to which the health of all the troops in the islands bears witness. The "Times" asserted that the record made by the Medical Department of the Army in the Philippines eclipses that of any other foreign power whose troops are stationed in tropical countries, and that the death rate through disease and percentage of sick in garrisons in the Philippines is less than it is in the barracks in the United States itself. To bring about this result required thorough organization of the Medical Department and a careful study of tropical diseases and their means of prevention and cure. All this work was carried on under the able direction of Colonel Greenleaf.

The Medical Department of the Division of the Philippines, under the direction of Colonel Greenleaf, contained a personnel of over 500 medical officers and 3,000 hospital stewards, acting hospital stewards, and privates of the Hospital Corps, besides a large number of Filipinos employed in the various hospitals for the purpose of police and out-door work. In addition to the care of the sick and wounded, the Medical Department has also instituted a public system of vaccination for the native population, and organized free dispensaries for the poor and indigent natives.

According to the "Times," Colonel and Mrs. Greenleaf were to spend a month in Japan before going to the United States, and on the Colonel's retirement would reside in Oakland, California.

MR. LONG AND THE WORD COMMENCE.

(From the New York Tribune.)

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir—Secretary Long, in commenting at Nantasket Beach the other day on the now famous Dewey Manila despatch, said that, had he been its author, the word "commence" would not have been used. When reading the report a scene of long ago came vividly before me.

It was examination day in old Hebron Academy in the woods of Maine. The principal was Mark H. Dunnell, afterward for many terms a member of Congress from Minnesota. "Johnny" Long, a lad of fourteen or fifteen, was in the chair, translating from a Latin author—Tacitus, I think. A venerable member of the visiting committee checked him at one point for using the word "commence" and asked him to give a reason for the objection. Young Long replied that he supposed it was too nearly like the Latin word. The examiner replied that he would have raised the same objection if the translation had been from Greek; no word from the Latin or French should serve the same purpose.

Secretary Long is a finished scholar and has doubtless worked out the rules governing his language and his life in more mature years; but it is safe to assume that his dislike of "commence" as a substitute for "begin" dates from that time—nearly half a century ago.

A MAN FROM MAINE.

New York, July 10, 1901.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Nippon Maru, July 17; Coptic Aug. 2; Gaelic, Aug. 27; and Hong Kong Maru, Sept. 4 and China, Sept. 12; Doric, Sept. 20. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco on the following dates for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney: Sonoma, July 31; Ventura, Aug. 21; Sierra, Sept. 11.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong—Empress of India, July 25; Empress of Japan, Aug. 19. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney—Aorangi, July 26; Moana, Aug. 23.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Duke of Fife, July 18.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.

LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Staff.

Adjutant General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, assistant adjutant general, to be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel June 30, 1901, vice Barber, retired.

Major Henry P. McCain, assistant adjutant general, to be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel June 30, 1901, vice Wagner, promoted.

Pay Department.

Capt. Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major May 3, 1901 (subject to examination), vice Wham, retired.

Capt. James B. Houston, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major May 3, 1901, vice Whipple, promoted.

To be Chaplains with rank from Feb. 2, 1901: Rev. Timothy P. O'Keefe, D. C., to fill an original vacancy. Rev. Joseph Clemens, Penn., to fill an original vacancy.

Medical Department.

Under authority of special act of Congress Nathan S. Jarvis is appointed captain and Asst. Q. M., with rank from June 29, 1901.

To be Assistant Surgeons with rank of 1st lieutenant, to date from June 29, 1901: Henry H. Rutherford, Mo. (U. S. Vols.); Charles C. Geer, of Ga. (late U. S. V.); Ernest L. Ruffner, N. Y. (late U. S. V.); Charles N. Barney, Mass. (late U. S. V.); Compton Wilson, Md. (late U. S. V.); John A. Murtagh, Penn.; Eugene R. Whitmore, Wis.; Patrick H. McAndrew, Penn.; Charles Y. Brownlee, Calif.; Milton E. Lando, Calif.; George M. Ekwurzel, Penn.; Gideon McD. Vap Poole, N. C.; Irvine W. Patton, Ala.; William W. Reno, Mich.; Carroll D. Buck, Minn.; George H. R. Gosman, N. Y.; John H. Allen, Tenn.; Robert M. Patterson, Md.; Roderick P. O'Connor, Penn.; William Roberts; George P. Higard, Ala.; Robert E. Noble, Ala.; James W. Van Dusen, Ohio; Roger Brooke, Jr., Ind.; Wallace De Witt; Albert B. Henderson, Mich.; Robert M. Thornburgh, N. H.; Robert B. Grubbs, Va.; Edmund D. Shortridge, Del.; Arthur M. Line, N. Y.; Verge E. Sweeney, Penn.; Matthew A. DeLaney, Penn.; Horace D. Bloomberger, Penn.; John R. Devereux, Dist. of Col.; Paul S. Halloran, Penn.; Kent Nelson, Minn.; Peter C. Field, N. J.; Herbert G. Shaw, Cal.; Robert Smart, N. Y.; Louis Brechemin, Jr., Penn.; Lloyd Le R. Krebs, Iowa; William P. Woodall, Texas; Clement C. Whitcomb, Maine.

N. B.—The names marked with stars are those of contract surgeons, U. S. Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. James G. Warren to be major May 3, 1901, vice Davis, promoted.

1st Lieut. George P. Howell to be captain May 3, 1901, vice Warren, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

To be captains: 1st Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th Cav., April 29, 1901, vice Ayres, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav., May 29, 1901, vice Wainwright, promoted.

1st Lieut. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, 10th Cav., May 31, 1901, vice Fuller, promoted.

To be 2d lieutenant: Sergeant William Rivers Pope, 4th Cav., has been appointed a 2d lieutenant and transferred to the 2d Cav. The name in our issue of June 29, where the announcement of the appointment first appeared, was misspelled Page.

Transfers.

Infantry Arm.

Major John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., to be lieutenant colonel July 5, 1901, vice Kirkman, retired.

Capt. Willard F. Walz, 12th Inf., to be major July 5, 1901, vice O'Connell, promoted.

2d Lieut. Rawson Warren, 12th Cav., to the Art. Corps, July 2, 1901, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

2d Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 17th Inf., to the cavalry, with rank from June 21, 1901.

SPECIAL ORDERS, JULY 1, H. Q. A.

The retirement from active service July 11 of Col. Richard Comba, 5th Inf., by operation of law, is announced.

Capt. Thomas T. Jackson, assistant surgeon, is honorably discharged.

Capt. William F. Lewis, assistant surgeon, is detailed on examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surgeon, relieved.

2d Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, Art. Corps, to report in due time to Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E., President Examining Board, New York, for examination with view to his transfer to Engineers.

2d Lieut. Herman Hering, Philippine Scouts, will report to general commanding Department California for duty, and being relieved will proceed to Manila.

The leave granted Capt. Irwin E. Bennett, asst. surg., is extended to include Aug. 26.

Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., C. S., to Boston, to relieve Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood of his duties as purchasing commissary.

Leave until Sept. 1 is granted Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood.

Leave for two months is granted Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 5th Cav.

Capt. Wm. E. Birkhimer, Art. Corps, will report to the commanding general, Department California, for duty.

The following transfers in the 18th Inf. are made: Capt. James K. Thompson, from Co. D to Co. E; Captain Edmund Wittmeyer, from Co. E to Co. D.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G. O. 104, MAY 22, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES. Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. which convened at Manila, Luzon, P. I., of which Col. Tully McCrea, Art. Corps, was president, and 1st Lieut. John W. Haussermann, 34th Inf., U. S. V., was judge advocate, on the trial of Capt. James C. Read, assistant commissary of subsistence, U. S. V.

Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Charge II.—"Asking a bribe, in violation of Sec. 5501, Revised Statutes of the United States, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Charge III.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Charge IV.—"Making a false voucher, in violation of the 60th Article of War."

Additional Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

The accused was found not guilty of the second and fourth charges, and guilty of the other charges. Sentence—Capt. James C. Read, assistant commissary of subsistence, U. S. Vols., "To be dismissed the service of the United States and to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for the period of three years." The sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. James C. Read, assistant commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., was approved by the proper reviewing authority, on May 21, 1901, and is confirmed. By direction of the Secretary of War the sentence will be duly executed. The Presidio de Manilla is designated as the place for the execution of so much of the sentence as related to confinement at hard labor, to which point the prisoner will be sent under proper guard. Capt. James C. Read, assistant commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., will cease to be an officer of the Army from this date.

The specifications on which the accused was found guilty alleged that he, while acting as inspector of cigars, demanded from the Alhambra Cigar Co. received and appropriated to his own use \$1,066, and from Macondray & Co. \$380, on the allegation that they were short that amount in their deliveries. Also \$881 commission on sales of vegetables by Robinson and Macondray.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The War Department has prepared a special order which is to be issued in the immediate future, assigning many of the recently appointed officers of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry to regiments and stations. The assignments are as follows:

Second Lieutenants of Cavalry.

Frederick Meers, sergt., K, 2d Inf., to 5th Cav. Clifton R. Norton, corpl., C, 4th Cav., to 15th Cav. Ralph Miller, squad. sergt., major, 3d Cav., to 6th Cav. Clarence A. Stott, corpl., D, 1st Cav., to 10th Cav. Rodman Butler, corpl., I, 4th Cav., to 6th Cav. Joseph H. Barnard, sergt., M, 3d Cav., to 5th Cav. Edwin L. Cox, corpl., F, 1st Cav., to 9th Cav. Myron B. Bowditch, corpl., B, 6th Cav., to 10th Cav. Peter J. Hennessey, pvt., G, 3d Cav., to 6th Cav. William R. Pope, sergt., E, 4th Cav., to 2d Cav. Sidney D. Malze, sergt., B, 20th Inf., to 3d Cav. Matt O'Connor, 1st sergt., M, 6th Inf., to 10th Cav. Matt C. Bristol, corpl., G, 1st Cav., to 13th Cav.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry.

Henry G. Stahl, 1st sergt., B, 4th Inf., to 6th Inf. George A. Wieszczyk, pvt., F, 21st Inf., to 2d Inf. Horatio I. Lawrence, corpl., L, 8th Inf., to 20th Inf. Robert J. Binford, corpl., M, 14th Inf., to 15th Inf. Sheldon W. Anding, sergt., E, 20th Inf., to 8th Inf. John C. McCleery, corpl., I, 20th Inf., to 21st Inf. Elvin H. Wagner, corpl., E, 6th Inf., to 17th Inf. Otis R. Cole, corpl., F, 21st Inf., to 19th Inf. Charles F. Herr, pvt., D, 4th Inf., to 22d Inf. John P. McAdams, corpl., C, 13th Inf., to 11th Inf. Gilbert A. McElroy, corpl., F, 17th Inf., to 13th Inf. Walter Krueger, corpl., M, 12th Inf., to 30th Inf. Asa L. Singleton, pvt., L, 4th Inf., to 30th Inf. Beverly C. Daly, 6th Inf., to 30th Inf. Arthur L. Bump, sergt., H, Signal Corps, to 8th Inf. Willis E. Mills, pvt., E, Signal Corps, to 9th Inf. Richard Wetherill, sergt., E, 20th Inf., to 19th Inf. James W. B. Marrion, corpl., M, 12th Inf., to 13th Inf. George B. Gillis, corpl., M, 12th Inf., to 26th Inf. Dean Archer, corpl., D, 20th Inf., to 26th Inf. Harry S. Malone, pvt., Hospital Corps, to 26th Inf.

The officers named will proceed to join their respective regiments, and those herein assigned to regiments serving in part in the Division of the Philippines will proceed to join that portion of the regiment serving in that division. The officers named will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report the assignments by letter to this office.

Par. 1. By direction of the Secretary of War the following assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are announced: 1st Lieut. James O. Ross, 15th Cav., will proceed to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. 1st Lieut. Charles L. Willard, 29th Inf., to Fort Sheridan, Ill. 2d Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, 2d Cav., to Division of the Philippines. 2d Lieut. William C. Fitzpatrick, 7th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Texas, for temporary duty. 2d Lieut. Pat M. Stevens, 23d Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will report to the C. O., Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty. 2d Lieut. Edward K. Massie, 7th Inf., will report for temporary duty to the commanding general, Dept. of Dakota, for duty in that Department. 2d Lieut. Tallmadge H. Breerton, 6th Inf., will proceed to join his regiment in the Div. of Philippines. The Cavalry and Infantry officers above named will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report the assignments by letter to this office.

2d Lieut. Frank T. Thornton is assigned to the 35th Co., Coast Art., and will report for temporary duty at the Presidio, Cal.

The following assignments in the Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are made as hereinafter specified:

Second Lieutenants of Artillery.

William S. Bowen, corpl., E, 14th Inf., to 3d Co., Coast Art. Byrd Alston Page, sergt., 64th Co., Coast Art.; to 12th Co., Coast Art. Marion S. Battle, sergt., 65th Co., Coast Art.; to 6th Co., Coast Art. Ernest S. Wheeler, corpl., I, 14th Inf., to 23d Co., Coast Art. James M. Bevan, corpl., M, 3d Inf., to 23d Co., Coast Art. Stanley S. Ross, corpl., G, 2d Inf., to 56th Co., Coast Art. Graham Parker, pvt., 56th Co., Coast Art., to 17th Co., Coast Art. Charles C. Burt, corpl., Band, 17th Inf., to 16th Co., Coast Art. William N. Michel, pvt., D, 17th Inf., to 19th Co., Coast Art. Charles L. Silcox, sergt., 64th Co., Coast Art., to 29th Co., Coast Art. Howard S. Miller, pvt., 27th Co., Coast Art., to 2d Co., Coast Art.

Francis J. Behr, sergt., major, 12th Inf.; Wesley W. K. Hamilton, sergt., L, 3d Inf.; Arthur L. Keesling, sergt., H, 20th Inf., and Thomas A. Jones, pvt., 31st Co., Coast Art., unassigned.

The officers herein assigned to companies will, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., proceed to join the companies to which assigned. Lieuts. Behr, Hamilton, Keesling and Jones, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

G. O. 92, JULY 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, July 1, 1901.

On and after July 1, 1901, enlisted men of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry shall receive the same pay proper that enlisted men of Infantry of the Regular Army receive when serving within the limits of the United States contiguous thereto. Non-commissioned officers of said regiment who originally enlisted in the Army within the limits of said States shall be entitled to additional pay equivalent to the 20 per centum of increase of the pay proper provided in the act of March 2, 1901, and published in General Orders No. 26, Adjutant General's Office, March 8, 1901.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant-General Miles:
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 93, JULY 6, H. Q. A. A. G. O. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 132 of the Regulations for the Army Transport Service, approved May 5, 1900, is amended to read as follows:

Saloons mess.—Authorized adults and children over 12 years of age, traveling as first-class passengers, will be charged for subsistence \$1.50 per day while on shipboard; children over five and under twelve years, 75 cents, and children under five years free. The transport quartermaster and commissary and the transport surgeon will be charged one dollar per diem each for subsistence.

Ship's officers mess.—All authorized adults and children over twelve years of age, traveling as second-class passengers, will be charged for subsistence \$1.00 per day while on shipboard; children over five and under twelve years, 50 cents, and children under five years free. In no case will the cost of the articles of food consumed in the foregoing messes, increased by the cost of the steward's department in those messes, exceed the rate per diem above stated.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G. O. 94, JULY 6, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in stations of troops are ordered:

11th U. S. Cavalry.—One squadron to be selected by the department commander from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to the Department of the Missouri, to be stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

13th U. S. Cavalry.—One squadron to be selected by the department commander from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the Missouri, to take station at Fort Robinson, Neb.

14th U. S. Cavalry.—One squadron to be selected by the department commander from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Department of the Colorado.

14th U. S. Infantry.—The headquarters, staff and band and the 2d Battalion, under orders from the Division of the Philippines, to the Department of Dakota, to take station at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and so much of paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 8, July 1, 1901, from this office, as directs these troops to take station at Madison Barracks, New York, is amended accordingly.

15th U. S. Infantry.—Company E, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Company G, from Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, and Company H, from Fort Porter, New York, to Madison Barracks, New York.

27th U. S. Infantry.—Now in the Department of the East, to take station at Plattsburgh Barracks, Fort Ontario, and Fort Montgomery, New York, and Kennebec Arsenal, Maine.

29th U. S. Infantry.—One Battalion to be designated by the department commander from Fort Sheridan, Illinois, to Columbia Barracks, Ohio.

Where not otherwise specially designated herein department commanders will assign to stations such troops as are ordered to their respective departments, and will by concert of action arrange details of movements and report hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

G. O. 95, JULY 6, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following instructions relative to the replacement of old model rear sights on magazine rifles and carbines, caliber .30, by the new model 1901 wind gauge sights are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The model 1901 wind-gauge sights with new hand guards, and new front sights in all cases where necessary, will be issued by the Ordnance Department to unit organizations without requisition as fast as practicable.

In removing the old rear sights care should be taken to avoid damaging the heads or points of the base screws.

First remove the head sight, then the hand guard. Before affixing the new rear sight, that part of the barrel upon which the sight rests, the bottom of the base, and the screw holes in the barrel should be carefully cleaned.

Put on the hand guard, then the rear sight, taking care that the screws are so started as to enter freely the holes in the barrel and are screwed firmly against the base, but not with sufficient force to strip the threads or break the heads.

The front sights on all rifles not now equipped with model 1901 wind-gauge sights must be replaced by those having a height of 0°.75 above the axis of the bore. The front sights on rifles equipped with the model 1901 wind-gauge sights do not need replacement.

In renewing the front sights first remove with a file the burr on the left end of the sight pin which was upset to secure it in place, then with a small drift drive out the pin from the left, put in the new front sight, then the pin, inserting the small end of the latter in the whole from the right side, and when in place upset the left end of the pin with blows of a light hammer.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 22, JULY 5, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Mineral oil or some other cheap and equally efficient agent for the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvae will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department upon the usual special requisition, the necessity for the issue to be certified to by the post or camp surgeon and the oil or other agent to be applied under his personal supervision.

By command of Lieutenant-General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 11, JUNE 24, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, Art. Corps, is relieved from duty as inspector of small arms practice and from temporary charge of the office of artillery inspector of this department. Lieut.-Col. John L. Chamberlain, inspector general, U. S. A., now on temporary duty as assistant to the inspector general of this department, is announced as inspector general of the department, relieving Lieut.-Col. Marion P. Maus, inspector general, U. S. V. Lieut.-Col. Maus upon being relieved by Lieut.-Col. Chamberlain will comply with par 2, G. O., A. G. O.

G. O. 12, JUNE 26, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The day fixed by law for the muster out of all United States Volunteers having arrived, the President has directed the honorable discharge of the undersigned, as Major General of Volunteers, and accordingly he hereby relinquishes the command of the Departments of California and the Columbia.

WM. R. SHAFTER, Major Gen., U. S. Vol.

G. O. 13, JUNE 30, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the President, published in paragraph 43, S. O. No. 132, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of California.

receipt to Captain Dyer for all public property for which he may be responsible as acting engineer officer.

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, 17th Inf., will continue to perform the duties of assistant in the office of the Adjutant General, Department of California.

Major William H. Baldwin, commissary, U. S. A., is announced as chief commissary of the Department, vice Major Oliver E. Wood, Art. Corps, hereby relieved.

By command of Major General Young:

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, JULY 5, DEPT. OF CAL.

In addition to his other duties at these headquarters, Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, Art. Corps, will assume temporary charge of the office of artillery inspector of this Department. Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, is announced as signal officer of this Department, relieving Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, Art. Corps, from that duty only.

By command of Major General Young:

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 19, JULY 5, DEPT. OF CUBA.

Commencing July 10, 1901, until further orders all post commanders will keep at least one reconnaissance party, consisting preferably of a commissioned officer but if none available then of a reliable non-commissioned officer and such privates as may be necessary, in the field under close supervision, making maps of the territory in the vicinity of their posts, especially on lines which have not previously been covered, and which will be indicated to them by the chief engineer of the Department.

Attention is called to Article XLVIII of the Regulations.

By command of Brigadier General Wood:

H. L. SCOTT, Capt 7th Cav., A. G.

G. O. 4, JULY 5, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Byrne, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., having reported at these headquarters on the 4th instant, in compliance with paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 113, current series, Headquarters of the Army, is announced as chief surgeon of the Department.

By command of Major General Otis:

GEO. E. POND, Major and Q. M., U. S. A., A. A. G.

G. O. 106, MAY 22, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission which convened at the pueblo of Nueva Caceres, of which Lieut. Col. Almond B. Wells, 2d Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. James A. Ryan, 9th Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of a number of natives found guilty of atrocious crimes, and sentenced to be hung or to imprisonment.

In the case of these natives it appears that Rufino Zamudio had been an insurgent soldier and, while residing at Cabusao, conceived the idea of styling himself a chief; that, aided and abetted by two or three Tagalog insurgents and a few confederates of the barrio, he caused notice to be served upon the people to assemble at a given place in order to be presented to one General Santos, who would punish them if they failed to obey. Men, women and children obeyed the mandate, and, in coming together, the men were told by the said Zamudio that they were required to take an oath to resist the Americans to the death. After the oath had been administered, and the men made to kiss and pass under crossed swords, they were formed in ranks and given orders to take certain persons to another place, there to be presented to General Santos. As the evidence shows, the use of the name of General Santos by the leaders of this band of assassins was but a cruel deception whereby they veiled their sinister design of introducing their intended victims, by death, to another world. Their victims were selected from the relations and friends of a native pilot on a steamboat engaged between Manila and Nueva Caceres. Upon the slender pretext that this pilot must be an Americanista, eleven persons, among them one aged woman and four children of tender age, were taken into the fields, on their way to be presented to the fictitious General Santos, and there brutally assaulted with clubs and bolos until left for dead. Three of the victims revived, two succeeded in reaching succor and safety, while the other, being betrayed in the house she had reached, was again seized by three men and her almost lifeless body taken on a carabao cart to the fields again, since when she was not seen. Two of the survivors exhibited to the commission many scars of the frightful wounds they received when left for dead, and, as witnesses, related many details of the crime. That at least seven men, women, and children of both sexes, lost their lives at the hands of these accused, there is no reasonable doubt.

G. O. 106, MAY 24, DIV. PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission for the trial of a native charged with killing Private G. O. Niel, Co. H, 18th Inf., U. S. A., aided by other natives, by stabbing. The native was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. General MacArthur approving the sentence. The native convicted was Eladio Jilarios, a policeman of the pueblo of Babatuan, which was under the government of the United States and the protection of a garrison of its troops. Making use of his friendly relations with the soldiers of said garrison, he, with other members of the police force, treacherously connived at taking advantage of the known weaknesses and habits of one of the soldiers to get him drunk and to entice him at night into the country to see a woman, with whom he had friendly relations. The accused and one companion accompanied the soldier, and, taking a bottle of vino with them, succeeded, at a convenient time and place, in getting him helplessly drunk, when they tied his hands, took away his rifle, hacked him to death with bolos, robbed his pockets of a few pesos and, leaving his lifeless body lying on the ground, they returned to Cabatuan and reported to the sergeant of police—with whom they had conspired—the accomplishment of their crime.

G. O. 107, MAY 27, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes instructions from the War Department directing the changes in organization in the 26th, 27th and 28th Infantry, heretofore published in the Army and Navy Journal.

G. O. 19, MAY 10, DEPT. OF MINDANAO AND JOLO.

In parting with the 40th Inf., U. S. Vols., Col. E. A. Godwin, the Department Commander, wishes to thank the officers and men of that regiment for faithful, efficient uncomplaining work, often very arduous and as a rule under trying conditions of service.

In this department and elsewhere in these islands in the field the regiment had its full share of hard marching and fighting and quickly established a reputation as fearless soldiers; while in garrison it secured and retained the esteem and gratitude of the alien races under its rule and protection.

In bidding farewell to the regiment the Department Commander is glad to remember that many of its members intend to continue in the permanent military establishment.

By command of Brigadier-General Kobbe:

JOHN J. PERSHING, A. A. G.

G. O. 21, MAY 21, DEPT. OF MINDANAO AND JOLO.

Capt. Charles F. Parker, Art. Corps, is announced as chief signal officer of the department, relieving 2d Lieut. E. W. Binkley, signal officer, U. S. Vols.

G. O. 22, MAY 13, DEPT. OF MINDANAO AND JOLO.

Major George K. Hunter, 15th Cav., is assigned to the temporary command of the sub-district of Misamis, with headquarters temporarily at Jimenez, relieving Capt. Benjamin M. Purcell, 10th Inf.

G. O. 24, MAY 29, DEPT. OF SO. LUZON.

Boac, Island of Marinduque, is announced as headquarters of the Fourth District, Department of Southern Luzon.

By command of Brigadier-General Wade:

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

G. O. 42, MAY 23, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
1st Lieut. E. S. Walton, 18th U. S. Inf., is detailed as acting engineer officer for the district of Concepcion, Province of Iloilo, P. I.

By command of Brigadier-General Hughes:

ROBERT H. NOBLE, A. A. G.

G. O. 45, MAY 30, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.
From and after this date the acting engineer officers of the Province of Capiz, and the District of Concepcion, Province of Iloilo, Panay, will receive and disburse all moneys connected with the engineering work of their territory.

2d Lieut. D. C. Alderson, 6th Inf., is appointed inspector of customs at Calivo, Panay, vice Capt. W. E. Gleason, 6th U. S. Inf., relieved.

G. O. 18, JULY 1, D. CUBA.
Under authority of the Secretary of War, Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., is hereby announced as Adjutant General of the Department.

Under authority of the Secretary of War, Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, U. S. Inf., Quartermaster, is hereby announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

By command of Brigadier General Wood:

H. L. SCOTT, Capt. 7th Cav., A. G.

G. O. 8, JULY 9, DEPT. EAST.

General Orders No. 11, series of 1900, from these headquarters, prescribing the period and character of instruction to be given to the troops in this command for the year 1900, are continued for 1901, with the information that paragraphs 12, 13, 14, 18 and 20, are modified by General Orders No. 24, A. G. O., current series, General Orders No. 36, A. G. O., current series, and Circular No. 20, A. G. O., current series.

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 18, JULY 1, D. CUBA.

Major Louis V. Cazlarc, Art. Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, having reported at these headquarters as required by paragraph 3, S. O. 138, current series, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., is hereby assigned to duty as assistant to the Adjutant General Department of the East, and announced accordingly.

By command of Major General Brooke:

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 8, JUNE 29, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

In compliance with paragraph 12, S. O. 138, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Capt. Howard R. Perry, 29th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Engineer Officer and Signal Officer of the Department, and will transfer his money and property accountability pertaining to these offices to Capt. Charles D. Roberts, Acting Judge Advocate, who, in addition to his other duties, is detailed temporarily, as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Engineer Officer and Signal Officer at these headquarters.

By command of Colonel Wheelan:

F. W. SIBLEY, Capt. 2d Cav., A. A. G.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. A. A. Barker, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to take transport to Manila, P. I., for duty. (July 8, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of Capt. Alvin A. Barker, Q. M., U. S. A., has been accepted. (July 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport July 16, 1901, for the Philippine Islands. (July 8, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Benjamin Kossman, now on furlough at Woodville, Miss., will be discharged from the Army, by way of favor. (July 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Q. M. G., having reported transfer of property will be completed on July 1, 1901, he will stand relieved from duty in this Department from that date. (June 29, D. Mo.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. William Martin, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (June 22, D. Cal.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. William Reilly will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen for duty. (July 2, D. Cuba.)

So much of Par. 4, S. O. 124, May 28, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Post Q. M. Sergt. August J. Moritz, is revoked. (July 3, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William C. Cannon, Q. M., U. S. A. (July 9, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 22, S. O. 124, May 28, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. Joseph T. Crabb, Q. M., is revoked. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Harry S. Ogilvie (appointed July 9, 1901, from Q. M. sergt., 8th Inf.), now in Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, Manila, for duty in that division. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Com. Sergt. Fred P. Bliss, San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Flagler, Washington, for duty. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. John Bitter, having reported from Porto Rico, will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga. (S. O. 15, July 8, D. E.)

Com. Sergt. P. J. McManus will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty. (Fort Niagara, July 4.)

Com. Sergt. Andrew J. Merrill will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (June 29, D. Cal.)

Com. Sergt. Felix Muraszko, to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (July 2, D. Cal.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Contract Surg. George L. Marion. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg., to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Army Steward R. C. Kent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty. (June 28, D. Cal.)

A. Hosp. Stewards Alfred C. Loeb, Willard M. Barton, and Charles F. Alexander, Hospital Corps, now at Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., assigned to duty at that hospital. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major William W. Gray, surg., from Division of Philippines to Fort Thomas, Ky., to relieve Major William O. Owen, surg., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila, P. I., for duty. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Raymond S. Bamberger, having reported from Porto Rico, will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Washington Barracks. (July 8, D. E.)

Leave for fifteen days to take effect upon arrival of 1st Lieut. S. L. Steer, asst. surg., is granted Contract Surg. W. C. Le Compte. (July 6, D. E.)

Capt. Paul Mazzari, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in Department of Cuba, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila, P. I., for duty. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Major Guy L. Edie, surg., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. H. Newton Klerf will proceed to Fort Stevens, Oregon, for duty. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Robert P. Updyke will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report for duty. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Major Frank E. Artaud, surg., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila for duty. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles B. Ewing, surg., is assigned to charge of Army Pathological Laboratory, Manila; A. A. Surgs. Edward A. Southall and William B. O'rear will report to commanding general, Separate Brigade, Provost Guard, for assignment to duty with Board of Health, Manila. (May 22, D. P.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Frank E. Artaud, surg. (July 5, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Hans Hoch will proceed to Fort Hancock, New Jersey, for duty. (July 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas T. Jackson, asst. surg., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to his home.

San Antonio, Texas. (July 2, H. Q. A.)

Major William L. Whittington, surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (May 28, D. P.)

Major Frederic A. Washburn, Jr., surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty in connection with the muster out of U. S. Volunteers. Upon completion of this duty he will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport for duty. (June 20, D. Cal.)

Major George W. Adair, surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (June 20, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Hans Hoch will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty. (June 22, D. Cal.)

The following named contract dental surgeons will proceed to the Philippines Islands on the first available transport leaving this port: George L. Mason, Jean C. Whinnery, Frank P. Stone, F. Homer Woven. (June 21, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Stewards Frederick W. Boschen and Frederick W. Walters will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty in connection with the muster out of U. S. Volunteers. (June 27, D. Cal.)

Major Richard S. Griswold, surg., assigned to temporary duty with the 2d Battalion, U. S. Engineers, at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will accompany the battalion to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Hancock, to sail June 25. (June 24, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles R. Gill, asst. surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty in connection with the muster out of U. S. Volunteers. Upon completion of this duty, Captain Gill will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco, for duty. (June 25, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles R. Gill, asst. surg., is assigned to temporary duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will accompany the battalion to the Philippine Islands on the transport Hancock, to sail from San Francisco, June 25, for duty. (June 24, D. Cal.)

Capt. Willis J. Raynor, asst. surg., to Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty in connection with the muster out of U. S. Volunteers. Upon completion of this duty, Captain Raynor will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco, for duty. (June 24, D. Cal.)

Capt. Frederick C. Jackson, asst. surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty in connection with the muster out of U. S. Volunteers. Upon completion of this duty, Captain Jackson will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco, for duty. (June 23, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Christopher Hermann, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco, for duty. (June 23, D. Cal.)

Sick leave to include August 31, 1901, is granted Capt. Frederick H. Morhart, asst. surg., U. S. V. (July 9, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Frederick W. Boschen will be sent to Washington, D. C. (July 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg., having reported from leave, is assigned to duty as assistant to the Sanitary Inspector, city of Santiago, and Attending Surgeon at these headquarters, relieving Capt. Geo. A. McHenry, asst. surg., U. S. V., of the last mentioned duty. (July 1, D. S.)

Major T. C. Chalmers, surg., to temporary duty at San Francisco and then to Manila on first available transport. (July 2, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, asst. adjt. gen., is assigned to temporary duty at San Francisco, Cal. (July 1, D. Cal.)

Capt. I. A. Allen, asst. surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands for duty. (June 29, D. Cal.)

Major Geo. F. Feed, asst. surg., and Capt. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, asst. surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, upon completion of which they will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport. (July 1, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Contract Surgeon E. S. Bullock is extended seven days. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Stewards Joseph H. Hickson and Charles L. Keeler, San Francisco, Cal., are transferred to the Philippine Islands. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Walter S. Baker of San Francisco is transferred to the Philippine Islands. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James W. McAndrew, U. S. Inf., paymaster, to Division of the Philippines, for duty. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

The resignation by Capt. Octavius L. Pruden, paymaster, U. S. A., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect July 1, 1901. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, U. S. A., will report to the president of the examining board for examination. (May 28, D. P.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Horton W. Stickle, C. E. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene P. Jersey, Jr., 10th Cav. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav. (July 8, H. Q. A.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

The 1st Squadron, 11th Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, has been designated to change station from Fort Ethan Allen to Jefferson Barracks.

Lieut. Col. Hennisee, 11th Cav., commanding Fort Ethan Allen, has formed the eight troops there into two squadrons as follows: 1st—A, B, C, and D, Capt. J. T. Haines, commanding; 2d—E, F, G, and H, Capt. M. W. Rowell, commanding.

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

1st Lieut. Henry W. Parker, 12th Cav., upon his own request transferred to the 2d Cav., and upon expiration of leave will proceed to join regiment to which transferred. (July 8, H. Q. A.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. H. HAYES.

S. O. No. 63, current series, from these headquarters, directing the transfer of Troops B and D, 13th Cavalry, from Fort Meade, S. D., to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., is rescinded. (July 5, D. D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, Art. Corps, in addition to his other duties, will report to the inspector general of this department for temporary duty as his assistant. (June 22, D. Cal.)

The 10th Battery, Field Artillery, having arrived on the transport Pakiling, will proceed to Pasay Cavalry Barracks, Province of Manila, Luzon. (May 25, D. P.)

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, Assistant Inspector General, will proceed to the camp of the Girard College Cadets at Island Heights, near Barnegat, N. J., on inspection duty. (July 8, D. E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Charles Humphreys, Art. Corps. (June 28, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Veterinarian Gerald E. Griffin, Art. Corps, (then 5th Cav.) is extended four months on account of sickness. (July 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George LeR. Irwin, Art. Corps, will report to the Provost Marshal General for duty. (May 29, D. P.)

The leave granted Col. William L. Haskins, Art. Corps, June 7, 1901, Department of Cuba, is extended two months. (July 8, H. Q. A.)

Principal Musician Joseph F. Hernandez, 5th Band, Art. Corps, Fort Hamilton, New York, is transferred to the 10th Band, Art. Corps, as private. (July 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James A. Shipton, Art. Corps, is attached to the 52d Co., Coast Art., and will proceed to join that company at Fort Columbus, N. Y. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, Art. Corps, transferred 52d Co. Coast Art., to the 50th Co., Coast Art., vice Capt. Victor H. Bridgman. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Malcolm Young, Art. Corps. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month from this date, granted 1st Lieut. John C. Colmore, Jr., Art. Corps. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. F. W. Phisterer, A. C., is detailed Engineer and Signal Officer. (Fort Screven, July 1.)

Sergt. J. J. Rackley, 4th Co., C. A., has been appointed sergeant major by the C. O., District of the Delaware.

Capt. Leo. C. Thomas, 78th Co., C. A., Fort Adams, has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. T. L. Snelling, 5th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. M. A. Wells, 67th Co., C. A., is detailed post sergeant major. (Fort Hunt, Va., July 3.)

Sergt. S. B. Bogart, 51st Co., C. A., has been appointed sergeant major, Fort St. Louis, and Sergt. T. H. Rigg, 80th Co., sergeant major, Fort Schuyler.

Capt. G. H. Bruckner, 44th Co., C. A., has been promoted sergeant.

2d Lieut. E. P. Nones, A. C., is detailed commissary. (Jackson Barracks, June 30.)

1st Lieut. James B. Mitchell, Art. Corps, will proceed to Philadelphia and Fort Mifflin, Pa., on official business connected with the torpedo defenses of the District of Delaware. (July 3, D. E.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson, Art. Corps, is extended twenty-three days (July 10, D. E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Percy P. Bishop, Art. Corps, to take effect after completion of artillery target practice at Fort Caswell. (July 10, D. E.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. A. L. Rhoades, Art. Corps, is extended twenty-three days. (July 10, D. E.)

Capt. W. A. Hufford, 40th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for extension of 22 days, is granted 2d Lieut. J. E. Wilson, Art. Corps. (Fort Trumbull, July 9, 1901.)

1st Lieut. P. C. Hains, A. C., is detailed post treasurer. (Fort Banks, July 9.)

Sergt. John Welby, 46th Co., C. A., has been appointed sergeant major of District of Boston.

2d Lieut. N. E. Bower, A. C., is detailed signal officer at Fort H. G. Wright. (Fort Trumbull, June 29.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. W. Willing, A. C. (Jackson Barracks, July 2.)

Privates F. C. Flowers, 2d Co., and Edward B. Bartlow, 88th Co., Coast Art., Fort Trumbull, Conn., were killed July 4 by a premature explosion while firing a national salute.

Capt. Bert Station, 45th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for extension of 22 days, is granted 2d Lieut. J. E. Wilson, Art. Corps. (Camp F. L. Guenther, Buffalo, July 2.)

Sergt. S. Lindroth, 84th Co., C. A., is detailed on recruiting duty at 85 Park Row, New York. (Fort Hamilton, July 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Arthur Murray, Art. Corps. (July 9, H. Q. A.)

The 10th Battery, Field Artillery, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed on July 6, by rail, to Portland, Oregon, for assignment to station in that Department. (June 29, D. Cal.)

Capt. P. J. Mahr, 72d Co., C. A., Fort Adams, has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. L. L. Hines, 55th Co., C. A., has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted Major John McClellan, A. C. (Fort Wadsworth, June 30.)

Capt. L. H. Wacker, A. C., is detailed in charge of sea coast artillery practice. (Fort Washington, July 6.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Art. Corps. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, Art. Corps, will proceed to No. 26 East Main street, Rochester, New York, for recruiting duty, to relieve Capt. Frank E. Harris, Art. Corps. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments, transfers and changes of station of officers of the Artillery Corps are made:

Capt. George Blakely is assigned to the 1st Co., Coast Art., vice Capt. Arthur Murray, who will remain unassigned until further orders. Capt. Blakely will upon his relief from duty at the U. S. M. A. Aug. 12, 1901, join the company to which he is assigned at Fort Dade, Florida.

Capt. William R. Smith is assigned to the 8th Co., Coast Art., and upon his relief from duty at the U. S. M. A. Aug. 12, 1901, will join that Co. at Fort Morgan, Ala.

Capt. Frank E. Harris is assigned to the 6th Co., Coast

Art., and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join that company at Fort Monroe, Va.

Capt. Henry D. Todd, Jr., is transferred from the 6th Co., Coast Art., to the 54th Co., Coast Art., and will join the latter company at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Capt. Oscar I. Straub is transferred from the 54th Co., Coast Art., to the 11th Co., Coast Art., and will join the latter company at Key West Barracks, Fla.

Capt. Frank S. Harlow is transferred from the 11th Co., Coast Art., and will remain unassigned until further orders.

1st Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, now under orders to join the 56th Co., Coast Art., will defer his departure from Key West Barracks, Fla., until the arrival of Capt. Oscar I. Straub at that post. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are relieved from duty at the U. S. Artillery School, to take effect Aug. 1, 1901, and are transferred from and to the companies of the Coast Artillery and battery, Field Artillery, indicated after their respective names:

1st Lieut. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, from the 6th Co. to the 75th Co.

1st Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, from the 13th Co. to the 56th Co.

1st Lieut. George T. Patterson, from the 35th Co. to the 33d Co.

1st Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, from the 72d Co. to the 39th Co.

1st Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, from the 19th Co. to the 47th Co.

1st Lieut. Guy T. Scott, from the 69th Co. to the 76th Co., vice 1st Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, unassigned.

2d Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, from the 41st Co. to the 72d Co.

2d Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, from the 48th Co. to the 3d Bat., Field Art.

2d Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, from the 6th Co. to the 1st Co.

The officers named will join the companies and battery to which transferred. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas W. Winston, Art. Corps, from duty at the U. S. Artillery School, Aug. 1, 1901, to Fort Slocum, New York. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are relieved from assignment to the companies of the Coast Artillery and batteries, Field Artillery, indicated after their respective names, and are detailed to take the course of instruction at the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will report accordingly Aug. 15, 1901:

1st Lieut. Richard H. McMaster, from the 75th Co.

1st Lieut. Albert G. Jenkins, from the 2d Co.

1st Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, from the 91st Co.

1st Lieut. William F. Forse, from the 68th Co.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Steele, from the 78d Co.

1st Lieut. James B. Mitchell.

1st Lieut. Carroll F. Armistead, from the 3d Bat.

1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, Jr., from the 47th Co.

1st Lieut. Edward Kimmel, from the 33d Co.

1st Lieut. Wright Smith, from the 13th Bat.

1st Lieut. John R. Procter, Jr., from the 56th Co.

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Phisterer, from the 5th Co.

1st Lieut. Peter C. Hains, Jr., from the 72d Co.

1st Lieut. Percy F. Bishop, from the 39th Co.

1st Lieut. Elmer J. Wallace, from the 9th Co.

1st Lieut. William F. Hase, from the 44th Co.

1st Lieut. David McCoach, from the 55th Co.

1st Lieut. William R. Doores, from the 50th Co.

1st Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird, from the 70th Co.

1st Lieut. John W. Kilbrey, Jr., from the 8th Bat.

Lieutenant Hase is relieved from recruiting duty by the Secretary of War to enable him to comply with this order. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. John H. Wholley, 2d Inf. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John H. Wholley, 2d Inf., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and join company. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, 2d Inf., now on sick leave at Vancouver, British Columbia, will take station at Fort Thomas, Ky. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Capt. James W. McAndrew, 3d Inf., is detailed for service in the Pay Department. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th Inf., is further extended three months on account of sickness. (July 9, H. Q. A.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

1st Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., on temporary duty as commissary of all volunteer camps on the Presidio reservation and of such other camps as may be established there. (June 28, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

Leave for one month and ten days is granted Chaplain Bernard Kelly, 10th Inf. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for two months with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf. (July 10, H. Q. A.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. MOALE.

Leave for six days is granted 1st Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 15th Inf., recruiting officer. (July 9, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank S. Burr, 15th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty with his regiment. (May 29, D. P.)

Sergt. J. M. McGrath, 15th Inf., is detailed Act. Com. Sergt. (Fort Niagara, July 5.)

2d Lieut. H. C. Williams, 15th Inf., is detailed in charge of general mess. (Madison Barracks, July 6.)

Capt. F. Reidiem, 15th Inf., was drowned near Fort Porter on July 1. The remains were recovered and sent to Salina, Kansas.

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. SANNO.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harold B. Fliske, 18th Inf., is extended one month. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service July 5, 1901, of Lieut. Col. Joel T. Kirkman, 18th Inf., by operation of law, is announced. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. SNYDER.

The honorable discharge of Capt. John Howard, 19th Inf., as major, 48th Inf., U. S. V. only, June 30, 1901, is announced. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. ELLIS.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, 24th Inf. (July 9, H. Q. A.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. S. BURT.

2d Lieut. John Jackson, 25th Inf., a patient in General Hospital, San Francisco, to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane. (June 28, D. Cal.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Murray Baldwin, 26th Inf., will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco. (June 24, D. Cal.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. I. ESKRIDGE.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Bickham is assigned to the 27th Inf., and will proceed to Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, for duty. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. John J. Fulmer, 27th Inf., relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will join regiment at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. W. Phillips, 27th Inf., is detailed range and signal officers. 1st Lieut. H. A. Woodruff, 17th Inf., is detailed ordnance officer. (Plattsburgh Barracks, June 30.)

Capt. John W. Mills, F, 27th Inf., has been promoted sergeant.

Corps. A. Babbitt, M. Nelson and F. Jeiniek, H, 27th Inf., have been promoted to sergeants.

TRANSFERS.

1st Lieut. George W. Stuart, 10th Inf., is transferred to the 7th Inf., Co. K. (July 6, H. Q. A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry H. Adams, 3d Inf.; Capt. Edward Davis, Art. Corps, and 1st Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cav., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on July 3, to report upon the qualifications of the following named non-commissioned officers for the position of Post Commissary Sergeant, viz.: Mathew Demmer, Sergeant of Infantry; Ludwig Nissen, Sergeant of Infantry. (June 28, D. Cal.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, deputy surgeon general; Major Robert James R. Church, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Henry L. Brown, Cal., will convene at Manzanillo, Cuba, July 10, to examine privates of the Hospital Corps for the position of acting hospital steward. (June 29, D. Cuba.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Capt. William B. Summerall, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Paul Massori; Contract Surg. R. A. Amador, 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, from the 41st Co., to the 3d Co. to the 3d Bat., Field Art.

A board of survey is appointed at Iloilo, P. I., May 21, 1901, to fix the responsibility of discrepancies between the amounts of quartermaster supplies invoiced first by Major Thomas Cruise, A. Q. M., U

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We regret to find the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation involved in a difference of recollection as to the genesis of the despatch which took Dewey into Manila Bay, to the discomfiture of the Spaniard and the glory of our Navy. The New York "Commercial Advertiser" calls attention to what it regards as an important discrepancy between Admiral Crowninshield's recollection and the official record. The despatch to Dewey, which the Admiral remembers having written, was, as it appears, sent April 24, whereas the despatch of Dewey, to which it is supposed to have been a reply, was dated a day later, April 25. This despatch did not say that Dewey had been ordered to leave Hong Kong port within forty-eight hours and ask for orders. He telegraphed from Hong Kong April 25 saying: "In accordance with the request of the governor of Hong Kong, the squadron leaves to-day for Mirs Bay, China, to await telegraphic instructions. Address Hong Kong. I will communicate by tug. Dewey." These despatches were possibly sent about the same time, as it was April 25 in Hong Kong when it was April 24 in Washington.

The "Commercial Advertiser" says: "Rear Admiral Crowninshield may have written the despatch in question, but the records in the Navy Department show that his present recollections of the circumstances are at fault, for Dewey was not waiting at Hong Kong for orders before he would be compelled to leave by order of the governor of that place. He had already left that port."

Nothing is more unreliable than a man's memory, except that of another man, and it is not strange that two distinguished naval authorities should differ on a point of recollection. Even the statements of Admiral Evans in his "Sailor's Log" have been called in question because they do not agree strictly with the official record and the recollection of other officers. Experience shows that misrecollections are so common that any man who writes "reminiscences" must inevitably go astray. The moral is that we should be charitable in our judgments concerning the misrecollection of others, and we especially commend this moral to the attention, just at this time, of our honored Secretary of the Navy. He has given his approval to a history of the Navy in which a high officer of the Service, against whom no charges have been filed, and who has, indeed, received the direct commendation of the Department in his recommendation for promotion, is called, in plain terms, a liar, a coward, and a caitiff. Are we to understand that the use of such language is considered by the Secretary becoming and proper in a book adapted for the instruction of our young naval cadets, who are so quick to follow methods and manners receiving the approval of higher authority? Every possible explanation should be sought before such a conclusion is reached in the case of any officer of the Navy or Army, and he should not be condemned until he has been duly convicted on charges preferred before a court-martial, which has given him an opportunity to be heard.

We regret to say that harsh judgments are far too common in the Services, and men of sober minds and charitable spirit should unite their influence to put upon them the stamp of Service disapproval. In such an effort they have a right to ask the sanction and support of the Secretary of the Navy, who should be lifted above the contentions and controversies which may arise among his subordinates.

It is certainly important to understand whether Secretary Long's approval of Maclay's "History of the United States Navy" carries with it his approval of the following statements, which we quote from the third volume:

"In his report about the coal supply of the vessels under his command, Schley exhibited either a timidity amounting to absolute cowardice or a prevarication of facts that were intrinsically falsehoods. (Vol. III., p. 296.)

"Schley on May 28, 1898, * * * turned in caitiff flight from the danger spot towards which duty, honor and the whole American people were most earnestly urging him. Viewed in whatever light it may be, the foregoing despatch cannot be characterized otherwise than as being, without exception, the most humiliating, cowardly and lamentable report ever penned by an American naval officer." (Vol. III., p. 298.)

"May 28, Schley retraced his course and arrived about ten miles off the harbor of Santiago, at eight o'clock in the evening. Schley says 'four to five miles out,' but the reports of his commanding officers make it about ten or twelve miles." (Vol. III., p. 299.)

"'Let the Texas take care of herself,' was the heartless reply, and the shameful spectacle of an American warship, supported by a force superior to the enemy's—a warship whose commander had expended such vast quantities of ammunition in target practice in the presence of a fashionable hotel at Hampton Roads in order to meet a worthy foe,—deliberately turning tail and running away was presented." (Vol. III., p. 364.)

"Schley was perfectly willing to avoid blanketing the

fire of the American warships, even at the risk of a disastrous collision with the Texas, so long as he could escape getting too close to danger. * * * Schley's contribution to naval strategy, as too plainly shown by his conduct throughout this campaign, was 'Avoid your enemy as long as possible, and if he makes for you, run.' " (Vol. III., p. 365.)

We believe that the two early volumes of Maclay's history have been adopted for the instruction of the cadets at the Naval Academy. If this third is added at Annapolis, with the sanction of the Navy Department, will not the cadets when they read it ask themselves what punishment was bestowed upon this naval officer who will thus be charged by the Department, by indirection at least, with being a coward and a liar, and with turning his back upon the enemy in the crisis of a great naval battle?

Turning to the records of the Navy Department, they will find that not one word of official censure was bestowed upon this recreant officer; that on the contrary he received the same recognition and reward as those concerning whose conduct no question has been raised, that is, commendation in orders and promotion by numbers.

As for Mr. Maclay, his volume is so infused with the spirit of bitter prejudice and partisanship as to be totally unworthy of the name of history. In the account of the operations at Santiago more space is devoted to Schley than to any other commander, but it is in an attempt to make out a case against him in such a spirit of disingenuous unfairness as to disgust the fair-minded reader; as, for instance, when the Spanish reports are quoted and the fact is suppressed that they show how the attack of the Spanish squadron was so concentrated on the armorless Brooklyn as to necessitate a line of action on the part of her commander differing from that of the other captains. The reports of Cervera and his captains make it perfectly apparent that Schley at least thwarted the main purpose of their attack, which was to disable the Brooklyn so that they could escape.

We are in no sense partisans of Admiral Schley, but we are in this, as in all other matters, the friends of fair play and honest dealing, and this civilian critic, in his zeal to serve his cause, has gone beyond every fair judgment upon Schley. However severe that may be, and incidentally has presented the severest possible arraignment of a Navy Department which could permit honors to be bestowed upon such an obvious liar and coward as Maclay declares Schley to be.

The same spirit of partisanship so unworthy of the historian is shown by Mr. Maclay in his allusions to General Shafter, who is dragged into his narrative to be kicked, being charged with "injudiciously entangling his Army in the rear of Santiago in his efforts at self-aggrandisement" and with making other military blunders which are apparent to this sapient civilian critic of military and naval operations.

Apparently Mr. Maclay has carried his pitcher to the well once too often. So long as he dealt with the facts of the past his disqualifications as a historian did not reveal themselves. When it comes to dealing with the disputed problems of the day, he shows that he lacks the calm, dispassionate, judicial spirit which distinguishes the historian from the partisan.

AN EFFICIENT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary Root, accompanied by Colonel Randolph, the Chief of Artillery, will inspect the Service schools at Forts Monroe, Riley and Leavenworth. The increase in the size of the artillery and its organization into a corps, it is believed, necessitate a corresponding increase in the scope of the two Artillery schools at Forts Riley and Leavenworth, respectively. At the present time the Service schools at the various Army posts constitute what is known as the Army War College. There is not the slightest disposition at present to combine the schools at Riley, Leavenworth and Monroe, but eventually it is the plan of the Secretary of War to establish, probably at Governors Island, N. Y., an Army War College performing the same functions as the Navy War College at Newport. Now, however, it is the intention of Mr. Root to place the schools at the post named upon a better footing. Having the good of the Army at heart, he will labor incessantly during his administration to improve every arm of the Service and every detail of the Army administration.

Since assuming the position of Secretary of War, about two years ago, the work accomplished by Mr. Root for the good of the Army has been truly remarkable. His bill for the reorganization of the Regular Service marks the beginning of a new and better epoch for the Army of this country. Placed upon a more secure footing in every respect, it is now in a far better position to meet the emergency of a foreign war than probably ever before in our history. Not only has the present Secretary of War obtained legislation for the good of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, but every detail pertaining to equipment, armament and general management of affairs has shown an improvement as the result of his efforts. He has labored incessantly to lessen the friction which has for several years existed between some of the ranking officers at the War Department, and, although he has not been wholly successful, he has made it possible for business to be conducted without the bitterness which so characterized the administration of his predecessor,

There are still several details connected with the organization of the Army which it is Mr. Root's intention to take up with Congress during its coming session. Together with his able assistant, Mr. Sanger, he is working out a scheme which looks to the establishment of a military reserve, composed of the militia of the various States. Quietly, but none the less effectively, the Assistant Secretary of War has been sounding the militiamen of the States in the matter, and it has developed that there is a substantial unanimity of opinion among them as to the practicability and utility of such an organization.

There is some vagueness in the wording of the Army Reorganization Act which makes its interpretation difficult. We have noticed that in his construction of these doubtful sections Mr. Root has always borne in mind the welfare of the Regular and has, whenever it were possible, so held that the officers in the Regular Service would be benefited. He appreciates the regular soldier and has worked hard in his behalf. We sincerely hope that there is no foundation for the report that Mr. Root is to be transferred from the head of the War Department to the head of the Department of State, in case Secretary Hay should resign.

ADVANTAGES OF MILITARY TRAINING.

In line with what we said last week concerning the mustering out of our Volunteers, the San Francisco "Call" tells us that the returning Volunteers who, after long service in the Philippines have been paid off at the Presidio and are now making their way back to their homes and to civil life, have shown in San Francisco soldierly qualities and a self-respecting manhood not less honorable than any called for while with the flag at the front. These thousands of young men, freed from the discipline of the Army, turned loose in a large city far from the homes of many of them, and with their pockets full of money, have conducted themselves with a degree of decorum that has won for them the praise of every one whose praise is worth having. Their conduct has not been that of a mere ordinary absence of turbulence or lawlessness. It has been so exemplary as to have attracted attention and won general commendation. When it was known that thousands of soldiers were to be paid off it was expected that the streets in the neighborhood of the San Francisco "tenderloin" would be crowded at night by soldiers in various stages of intoxication, that the late street cars would be thronged with them, and that their disorderly conduct would be a nuisance and annoyance. Nothing of the kind has taken place. The men in uniform have been everywhere visible upon the streets, but they have shown themselves as quiet, as courteous and as orderly as if the restraints of military discipline were still upon them. This has been especially true of the colored soldiers. Their politeness and courtesy shown to ladies in the cars and elsewhere and their general good conduct have attested not only their respect for the rights of others, but the high standards of conduct they have adopted for themselves.

The "Call" justly ascribes this well-ordered conduct to the thoroughness of the military training the Volunteers have received in the Army. They went from their homes as recruits, but they return seasoned and disciplined soldiers. They carry with them back to civil life a sense of the responsibilities they acquired in the Army. They have learned to withstand temptation, to believe that order is better than disorder, and to take pride in conducting themselves in such a way as to command respect. "When, however," says our California contemporary, "all that has been done by discipline is conceded, there remains much in the conduct of these thousands of young men that must be due to the possession of a native good sense and an inherent self-respect. They do not intend to discredit an honorable career in the ranks by a week or more of dissipation. They intend to save their money and their honors and to carry them undiminished to their homes, where they will be received as men of whom the whole community is proud."

That any other conduct should have been expected of our soldiers is evidence of the cruel misapprehensions concerning the influence of Army life current in civil circles. We believe that all of our good soldiers will testify as a matter of personal experience that there can be no better training for young men between 18 and 25 years of age than that of military discipline. It teaches them order, sobriety, the importance of cooperative action and disregard of personal considerations in the performance of duty and it also develops in them the capacity for command of men. We are glad to learn that the best of our soldiers are in demand by large corporations seeking for young men in whom have been developed the qualities we speak of and who are able to direct the labor of others. A young man who received his education on a naval training ship holds a highly responsible position on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road and we have in mind a young man, just come of age, who on his discharge after a period of service in the Army and Navy was given a responsible position in New York, where resolution, promptness in action and absolute fearlessness are qualities essential to success. A few years ago this young man was an Italian bootblack earning his living in the streets of New York. It is his training in the Navy and Army that has made him what he is. Numerous instances of a similar character might be cited to show that the scolding old women of both sexes who are so eager to

regulate military life after their crude notions of what it should be would find it much more profitable to expend their labors on objects nearer home. They will find a moral in the story of the sturdy lad whose mother sent for her clergyman to pray with her son, because he had returned home with the tell-tale evidence of his fighting propensities in a black eye. "He had better stay at home and pray with his own son," said the boy, "he has two black eyes."

THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

The Secretary of War announced this week that the next one-sixth promotion of officers of the Artillery Corps would be made immediately to date from July 1. This announcement came in the nature of a surprise to a majority of the officers interested, as it was generally understood that the increment in the enlisted strength of the Corps would not reach another 1,802 men prior to July 15. However, the Secretary decided that it was possible to make the promotions from the first of the month because of the number of convalescents which are to be transferred from the other arms of the Service to the Artillery. The effect of the one-sixth increase in the strength of the Artillery will promote, from July 1, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, five captains, nineteen first lieutenants and thirty-three second lieutenants. The officers advanced are as follows: Lieut. Col. D. H. Kinzie to be colonel; Majors G. G. Greenough and S. A. Day to be lieutenant colonels; Capts. E. Davis, J. M. Califf, C. W. Hobbs, C. L. Best and J. D. C. Hoskins to be majors; 1st lieutenants S. A. Kephart, L. R. Burgess, J. A. Shipton, W. Chamberlain, C. P. Summerall, W. M. Cruikshank, G. G. Heiner, G. H. McManus, E. J. Timberlake, Jr., O. W. B. Farr, W. P. Pence, J. M. Williams, D. E. Aultman, A. Hamilton, J. C. Gilmore, Jr., R. F. Gardner, H. E. Smith, J. L. Knowlton and C. H. Arnold, Jr., to be captains. There will be thirty-three second lieutenants advanced to be first lieutenants, but at the present time it is impossible to state who they are on account of the newly appointed second lieutenants of Artillery who will have to take rank according to length of prior commissioned service. According to the lineal list as it now stands without taking these new officers into consideration H. B. Farrar stands number one on the list of second lieutenants of Artillery and U. Birnie, Jr., stands number 33. The death on July 5 of Capt. Sebree Smith, of the Artillery Corps, will promote 1st Lieut. J. Wheeler, Jr., to be captain from that date. The commission of 1st Lieut. S. A. Kephart to be captain, vice Smith deceased, had been made out, but the decision of the Secretary as stated above made it necessary to withdraw it and consequently Lieutenant Kephart will take rank from July 1, and Lieutenant Wheeler will be promoted, vice Smith.

The Secretary of War some days ago approved the recommendations of Colonel Randolph, Chief of Artillery, for changes in the insignia and guidons of the Artillery Corps. We have already, some weeks ago, printed a description of the insignia as approved by Colonel Randolph and General Miles. In detail the changes as approved by the Secretary of War are as follows: The number on the eagle on the helmet will be removed; the undress coat for officers of the Corps will bear the crossed cannon of the old pattern bound at the intersection with a plain scarlet circle; the regimental number will naturally be removed from the shoulder knots and will be replaced by the insignia as prescribed for the undress coat; on each flank of the saddle cloth will be placed the insignia of the corps of metal 2 1/4 inches high. The guidon for batteries of Field Artillery will show the crossed muzzle-loading cannon with the number of the battery beneath. The cap ornament for enlisted men will consist of the crossed cannon of old type with the number of the battery or company beneath. The recommendation of the Chief of Artillery that the batteries and companies be numbered so that the Field Artillery will be numbered from one to thirty inclusive, and the heavy companies will bear numbers from thirty-one to one hundred and fifty-six inclusive, will probably be approved, so that there will be no conflict in the numbers appearing on the caps of the men.

THE CASE OF ADMIRAL RODGERS.

One of the most important decisions that have been rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury for many years was made public this week and will be read with the utmost interest by naval officers who are interested in the recent holding of the Navy Department in regard to officers holding additional numbers in a grade. Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers appealed from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in the settlement of his claim for pay and allowances of a major general of the Army from Feb. 11 to March 13, 1901, as a rear admiral above the nine lower numbers of that grade. The Auditor disallowed his claim for the following reason: "Claimant alleges that he became a rear admiral of the senior grade Feb. 11, 1901, and accordingly claims the pay of a major general from that date. The Bureau of Navigation, under date of March 18, 1901, informed this office that there is no prospective vacancy for Rear Admiral Rodgers in the grade of senior rear admiral until Oct. 9, 1901, the date of the retirement of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley."

Rear Admiral Rodgers contends that on Feb. 11, 1901, appointments were made of additional rear admirals, since which date there have been more than nine of that lower grade in number than he, and that since that date he is entitled to the pay and allowances of a major general, instead of those of a brigadier general, which he has received. The Comptroller goes back to the old questions relating to the advancement of Captain Higginson to be a commodore, and says he does not concur in the Department's opinion that the effect of the proceedings relating to the promotion of Rear Admiral Higginson was to confirm his advancement in numbers in the grade of captain for heroic and conspicuous conduct in battle, and thus to constitute him an additional rear admiral under the act of March 3, 1901. He was nominated for advancement in numbers under Section 1,506, Revised Statutes, but this proposed advancement was not confirmed. He was afterwards nominated and confirmed simply to be a commodore, "vice Commodore W. S. Schley, advanced and promoted" and not nominated for advancement and promotion under Section 1,506. His nomination, which was confirmed by the Senate, was not for advancement and promotion under that section. His successor in the grade of captain was also nominated and confirmed to be a captain, "vice Capt. F. J. Higginson, advanced and promoted." The Comptroller says there is nothing in all this to indicate a purpose on the part of the

Senate to approve the conclusion of the President that Captain Higginson should be advanced in numbers for heroic and conspicuous conduct in battle, except the bare circumstance that he was taken up for promotion out of his order as any other officer of that grade might have been taken up and promoted. It is held that Rear Admiral Higginson was not one of those officers advanced in numbers pursuant to Section 1,506, Revised Statutes, for service in the Spanish War. He therefore does not come within that class of officers mentioned in the act of March 3, 1901, and is not to be carried as an additional number to the grade of rear admirals, but constitutes one of the regular number of 18 rear admirals provided for by law and is in line immediately above Rear Admiral Rodgers. The Comptroller, following this line of reasoning, holds that the promotion of Captain Shepard to be a rear admiral was unauthorized, as no vacancy existed for him to which he could have been promoted on March 3, 1901.

Continuing, the Comptroller holds: "Rear Admirals Evans and Taylor are, under the law, not to be treated as occupying numbers among the eighteen rear admirals allowed for that grade, but are to be carried as additional or duplicate numbers. Section 7 of the act of March 3, 1899, fixing the pay of the nine lower numbers of the grade of rear admiral at the same rate as that received by a brigadier general of the Army, had particular reference to the nine lower numbers of the eighteen provided for in that act, and the addition to the grade of rear admirals by reason of advancement under Section 1,506, Revised Statutes, for service in the Spanish War, does not advance the officers in that grade in numbers so as to effect their pay."

"It is my opinion, therefore, and I so decide, that Rear Admiral Rodgers did not succeed to the number occupied by Rear Admiral Higginson upon the passage of the act of March 3, 1901, and was not advanced in numbers by the addition to that grade of Rear Admirals Evans and Taylor, and that he is still in the nine lower numbers of his grade as constituted by Section 7 of the act of March 3, 1899. It follows that he is entitled for sea service only to the pay of a brigadier general of the Army."

Another interesting decision has been rendered by the Comptroller in the case of Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Bowyer of the Navy. This officer, while serving on a vessel with the Asiatic fleet, received an order from the Navy Department directing him to proceed to this country and report for duty. It seems that he took a merchant steamer for San Francisco and was later assigned to duty at the Washington Navy Yard. The question is whether he is entitled to the 10 per cent. increase in his pay given to officers of the Army and Navy serving on foreign territory during the time he was traveling to this country. The Comptroller cites the law, which specifically states that this increase in pay shall be given for foreign service on land and for the time spent in traveling to and from this foreign land station. As Lieut. Comdr. Bowyer was not stationed on land while with the Asiatic fleet, he has no possible claims for the 10 per cent. increase.

Capt. W. H. Collier, 38th Vol. Inf., is back from the Philippines with a story of the death of a deserter named Johnson, who was made a major by the Filipinos. In a fight, this man held the rebels for two hours against the Americans, running up and down the lines, cursing in Spanish. Finally he fell, and the Filipinos ran. An American surgeon came hurrying up to the dying rebel major. "Who is he?" everybody was asking. "Spaniard, I guess," one of the officers said. The major looked up "Spanish, he is," he said, "my name is Johnson. I'm from Ohio." At his request they opened his blouse, and with some pride he showed his commission as major. "Quick rise, wasn't it?" he grinned, as he spoke. The surgeon tried to do something for him, but Johnson waved him off. "I'm dying; it's all right," he said. In a little while it was all right, for Johnson. "And that fellow," is Captain Collier's conclusion as quoted in a dispatch from Louisville, Ky., "is mere private in our Army, had held those half-armed insurgents for two hours against a regiment. It shows what the Filipinos can do when officered." Unfortunately, we are not told where or when this fight took place, little gaps in the account that the "yellow journalist" is fond of leaving.

Generals MacArthur and Chaffee have made long lists of recommendations to the War Department of former officers of the Volunteer Army and of non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army for appointment to commissions in the companies of native scouts, which are to be organized under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901. For the present the names of those recommended will not be made public, but the commissions are now being made out and will be sent to the President for his signature. As has been stated in the Army and Navy Journal, General Corbin, while in the Philippines, will superintend the organization of the native Filipino Army, but for the present there will not be any regimental organization. Officers of the Regular Army who have had experience with the old native scouts will undoubtedly be given higher commissions in the new organization. It is the intention to eventually organize the scouts into battalions with Regular officers for field positions.

In his book on China, Mr. Savage Landor says: "It was astounding how many shells it took to inflict any appreciable damage on the ancient rotten gates of Pekin. In fact it is astonishing how comparatively small is the damage done by shell fire even to human life; the effect of shells is only terrific when they explode below you; when they burst a few yards above your head they are almost harmless."

The Navy Department has issued a general order giving the list of officers and men to whom commendatory letters have been sent; also names of those to whom medals of honor have been awarded. The names are substantially the same as published in the report of the board on awards, which we gave at length in our columns at the time.

Captain James M. Forsyth, U. S. N., has applied for retirement with advanced rank after forty years' service. He will retire in September next.

The 14th U. S. Infantry is scheduled to sail from Manila for San Francisco, Cal., July 15.

GLORIOUS FIELD DAY IN CUBA.

Columbia Barracks, Cuba, July 5, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Herewith enclosed find a summary of the events which went to make up a glorious field day held at this post on the Fourth.

The day opened beautifully, bright and clear, and from the commencement of the sports, at 8 o'clock a.m., until their ending, at about 5 p.m., everything went with a snap and vim seldom seen before in a field day anywhere. Our spacious parade ground had been carefully prepared, so that the contestants might have every advantage for doing their best, and every arrangement was made to give comfort and a good view to our visitors. Within an hour after the program began the grounds were thronged, and the tent flies well filled with the beauty and talent of Havana and the various towns surrounding the post. A conservative estimate would place our visitors at 2,000. It was only in the latter part of the afternoon that the games were interrupted in the least by rain, and then only for a short time.

In the dismounted events, those in which the Coast Artillery, Havana, had entries were hotly contested, and our friends of the red succeeded in carrying away five first prizes. The Artillery boys seemed to have a little the better of the running, undoubtedly due to the fact that the Cavalrymen had given the greater preparation to the mounted events. Still the Seventh walked off with the 200-yard dash, and lost the 440-yard dash to the Artillery by only a nose.

Probably the greatest event of the day was the tug-of-war between the 7th Cavalry and the Coast Artillery, for it was the verdict of all present that never was there a keener, more equal, or more vigorous struggle than was made by every individual upon each team, which resulted in a victory for the Cavalry after a twenty-minute pull. It was the team work and the staying powers of the horsemen that brought the necessary four feet of hemp into the grip of their anchor.

The mounted exercises were run off in the afternoon, and the skill of the contestants brought frequent and prolonged applause from the spectators. Our Havana visitors were frequently heard to express their amazement at the apparently careless skill with which the troopers handled their horses in the performance of the most difficult feats of horsemanship.

The result of the base ball game between the 7th Cavalry (regimental team) and the Coast Artillery team was practically decided after the third inning began, for it was then evident that the superior stick work of the Cavalry must win out. Still, the field work of both teams was excellent. When rain intervened, in the latter half of the sixth, the score stood 9 to 8, in favor of the Cavalry, to which team the game was awarded.

After an excellent display of fireworks in the early evening, a delightful hop in the pavilion brought our revival of '76 to a close.

Following is a list of events and winners:

High Jump.—First, O'Brien, Artillery, 22d Co., Coast; no second allowed.

Shot Put, 16-pound shot.—First, Bode, 22d Co., Coast Artillery, 31 ft.; second, Flanagan, Troop E, 29 ft. 8 in. 100-yard Dash.—First, Beach, 22d Co., Coast Artillery; second, Meredith, Troop C; third, Richardson, Troop L. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

Running Broad Jump.—First, Feeley, Troop C, 18 ft.; second, Neat, 22d Co., Coast Artillery, 17 ft. 10 in.

Hammer Throw, 12-pound hammer.—First, Gobelin, Artillery, 22d Co.; second, Malloy, wagon train.

Three-legged Race.—First, Fitzpatrick and McNeff, Troop C; second, Gray and Lamson, Troop M. Time, 8 sec.

200-yard Dash.—First, Meredith, Troop C; second, Wall, 22d Co., Coast Artillery; third, Woods, Troop A.

Sack Race.—First, McNeff, Troop C; second, Woodworth, Troop L.

Throwing Baseball.—Winner, Sabin, Troop G. Distance, 309 ft. 6 in.

440-yard Dash.—First, Neat, 22d Co., Coast Artillery; second, Meredith, Troop C; third, Ford, Troop D. No time taken.

Dismounted Tug-of-War.—Between teams of 7th Cavalry and Coast Artillery at Havana; 11 men and a captain to each side. Won by Cavalry team, after a pull of four feet in twenty minutes. Captain of winning team, Farrier Buckley, Troop M.

Relay Race.—Between teams of 7th Cavalry and Coast Artillery, Havana, four men to each team; each man ran 100 yards. Won by the Artillery team. No time taken.

The dismounted events being completed, a recess was taken until afternoon, when the following mounted events were run off:

High Jumping.—First, Vickers, Troop G; second, Kelly, Troop E; no second prize.

Tent Pegging.—Won by Farnum, Troop F, 7th Cavalry, with 10 points.

Cossack Race.—First, Huey, Troop E; second, Kennedy, Troop F; third, Tibbitts, Troop L.

Rescue Race.—First, Humphrey and Hargus, Troop I; second, Ford and Mehaffey, Troop D; third, Campbell and Williams, Troop F.

Mounted Tug-of-War.—Troops A, B, C, D, E and F against G. H. I. K. L and M. 7th Cavalry. Won by G. H. I. K. L and M (Captain, Sergeant Neunschneider, Troop L).

Exhibition Drill by Hotchkiss Mountain Battery.—First, Fourth Section; second, Third Section. Time, 3 min. 45 sec.

School of the Trooper.—First, Gillett, Troop E, 79 points; second, Williams, Troop F, with 75.3; third, Thompson, Troop D, 75 per cent.

Base Ball Game.—Between 7th Cavalry and Coast Artillery, Havana. At end of sixth inning, with the score 9 to 8, in favor of Cavalry, rain intervening for more than the required time, the game was declared won by the Cavalry.

July 4, at Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, was celebrated in fine style by the troops in the garrison. At reveille, patriotic airs were played, and from 7 to 8.30 a.m. a parade of troops through the city of Matanzas took place. A salute to the Union was fired from Fort San Severino at noon. There was a display of fireworks from the harbor opposite Central Glorieta, Paseo de Marti and a concert at 8 p.m. The programme of fireworks, under the direction of 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav., was very elaborate, and was ended by a grand aerial bouquet, followed by cannon saluting rockets.

WHO WROTE THE DEWEY DESPATCH?

Who wrote the order sending Admiral Dewey to Manila? This is the question which is causing a rather animated discussion at the present time among the high officials of the Navy Department. While in Boston recently Secretary Long made a speech in which he paid a high tribute to the silent and subordinate workers at the Navy Department during the Spanish-American War, and incidentally referred to the famous despatch directing Admiral Dewey to proceed from Hong Kong with his fleet and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet there. Upon his return to the Navy Department, July 6, Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation since 1897, made a statement to the effect that he had written the despatch, but Secretary Long is of the other opinion, and gives the credit to one of the junior officers at that time stationed in the Bureau of Navigation. Many think it was written by Lieutenant Whittlesey, and others say that it was certainly written by Lieutenant Ward. After a long conference with Secretary Long, at which several of the clerks of the Bureau of Navigation were present as witnesses, Rear Admiral Crowninshield gave out a statement of his recollection of the matter. He states that during the absence of Secretary Long, April 24, 1898, a despatch was received from Admiral Dewey stating that he had been notified to leave the port of Hong Kong within forty-eight hours. This despatch was taken to President McKinley, who suggested that the reply to it should be deferred until the return of the Secretary, but the importance of an immediate reply was urged upon him, as the time limit was already partially expended. Admiral Crowninshield was then directed to take a cab and hunt up Mr. Long and Judge Day. He found Judge Day, and returned with him to the White House, going himself, at the suggestion of Judge Day, to the Navy Department and remaining near the telephone to receive a message. This came in the shape of a request that he should return to the White House. He says:

"A discussion of the despatch from Admiral Dewey and the reply which should be sent to him was taking place when I arrived, and in which I took part for several minutes. The President then turned to Attorney-General Griggs and said:

"Griggs, you write a despatch to Dewey to proceed to Manila and attack the Spanish naval forces assembled there."

"Whereupon Attorney General Griggs turned to me and said:

"Captain, you know how to write that better than I do; you go and write it. You will find some blanks in the Cabinet room."

The despatch was prepared and approved by the President, either the word "capture" or "destroy," which the Admiral does not remember, being added. The despatch was then taken to the Department and put into cipher, awaiting the signature of the President, which was added at the Portland, where Lieutenant Whittlesey took the despatch to him. One week from that date Admiral Dewey arrived at Manila and attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet there. Admiral Crowninshield added:

"I have never regarded the writing of this despatch as a matter of any particular importance, nor have I ever taken to myself any credit for it, except that I have always regarded it as an interesting thing to have done. The Secretary of the Navy, who signed the despatch, and the President, who directed its preparation, are the ones who accepted the responsibility for the order that was given to Admiral Dewey, and they are, therefore, entitled, in my opinion, to whatever credit that comes from having given such an important and historical order."

Secretary Long said on this subject:

"My recollection is entirely distinct. Immediately upon declaration of war I had conferred with the President about an order to Dewey to attack the Spanish fleet at Manila."

"On Sunday morning, April 24, I went to the White House, sat with the President on a sofa in the corridor, and earnestly advised the sending of such an order. But for Admiral Crowninshield's statement, I should have said unhesitatingly that I had with me the despatch which had been prepared in his Bureau of Navigation, and that, the President approving, I returned to the Navy Department and sent it in to the Bureau of Navigation to be put in cipher.

"I then went out to drive. As I drove out, between 11 and 12 o'clock, I remember passing Admiral Crowninshield. As to what transpired later at the White House at the meeting which he describes, I, of course, have no knowledge. It seems to me probable that the President, after his interview with me, sent for some of the Cabinet and Admiral Crowninshield and took up the despatch, which, according to my recollection, had already been prepared, and gave it final consideration. Probably, also, there had then come in Dewey's despatch of the day before, advising us that he had been ordered to get away from Hong Kong."

The order sent to Admiral Dewey reads as follows:

Washington, April 24, 1898.

"Dewey, Hong Kong:

"War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to Philippine Islands, commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy. Use utmost endeavors.

"LONG."

BOAT RACES AT NEWPORT.

Two exciting boat races were held at Newport, R. I., on July 4. The first was between racing crews from the U. S. S. Alabama, U. S. Naval Apprentices, Rhode Island Naval Militia, Old Colony, and the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society. The course was from an imaginary line in front of the torpedo station flag pole to and around the buoys in front of the Maitland estate and in front of the training station wharf and return to starting point, three miles. The crews consisted of twelve oarsmen and a coxswain, and the boats were naval regulation cutters, ash oars. Comdr. N. E. Mason, U. S. N., was referee.

The races, which were among the most interesting ever rowed in the harbor of Newport, drew an immense number of spectators. Among the craft afloat with people interested in the race was the U. S. tug Leyden, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, with officers from the torpedo station.

The naval apprentices lined the wharf at the training station, besides being well represented afloat, and both cutters and launches from the Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts and Lancaster were also afloat, while the crews of these ships with the Constellation, Hest and Newport, added to the crowd of spectators.

The Naval Militia had the Columbia out with a

merry party, while the Apprentices and the Alabamas had their admirers out in full force.

Every available craft was about the harbor and the policing of the course under the direction of Commander Mason, with assistance from the warships, was admirably carried out.

At the starting gun, the crews got away in this order, and amid the most deafening cheers: "Tabs," the Old Colony, Apprentices, Naval Militia, and Alabamas.

At the turning buoys, the crews were in this order: First, "Tabs;" second, Old Colony; third, Naval Militia; fourth, Apprentices; fifth, Alabamas.

There was unusual excitement on the home stretch. The "Tabs" were leading by about five boat lengths, and just before the finish line was crossed they put on a fine spurt and increased their lead, finishing five and a half boat lengths ahead. The Old Colony came in second, winning the second prize of \$50; the Naval Militia third; Naval Apprentices fourth, and Alabamas fifth.

The time made by the winner was the best ever made on the course, 15 minutes, 22 seconds. The time of all the competing crews was as follows: F. M. T. A. Society, 15 m. 22 s.; Old Colony, 16 m. 00 s.; Naval Militia, 16 m. 16 s.; Naval Apprentices, 16 m. 17 s.; Alabamas, 17 m. 06 s.

It was the first race the Tabs ever engaged in, and it is estimated that not less than \$2,000 changed hands.

Next followed a second race for regulation cutters from the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, under the same conditions as the former event; the Alabamas being admitted by permission of the coxswains of the Massachusetts and Kearsarge. This, and the objection of the Kearsarge to the use by the Massachusetts of the boat of the Training Station, "Snap," as a racer, occasioned some delay. The Massachusetts crew refusing to use their regulation cutter, they were barred, and the race was between the Alabamas and the Kearsarge. The Alabama took first water and got away well, but was closely followed by the Kearsarge, pulling 48 and the Alabama 49 strokes to the minute. Then came a close race for quite a distance and a slight foul, but bow to bow the two boats kept, till the turning buoys for the home stretch were reached. The Kearsarge violated the conditions of the race by turning with the starboard helm. In turning the Alabama gained considerable headway, and kept forging ahead, and when she crossed the finishing line, was fully four boat lengths ahead of the Kearsarge.

Of course the men on the Alabama were frantic with delight at their crew winning the race and \$50 in cash, and gave the victors a great ovation. Time, Alabama, 17 m. 29 s.; Kearsarge, 17 m. 36 s.

The following composed the crew of the Alabama: Coxswain Moran, Blume, Anderson, Magoun, Krause, Hansen, Samuelsen, Cherry, Wallace, Olson, Webb, Johnson and Green.

CHANGES IN NAVAL STATIONS.

Orders for the re-establishment of the European Station have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral Cromwell has been ordered to proceed at once to Europe and assume command of the station. For the present his squadron will consist of the cruiser Chicago, flagship, and the cruiser Albany and the gunboat Nashville. The Chicago is now the flagship of the South Atlantic Station, but has received orders to proceed from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to Gibraltar, and the Albany and Nashville have already left Cavite for Suez, where they are to receive orders from Rear Admiral Cromwell. It is stated at the Navy Department that one of the newer battleships will be ordered to the European Station some time in the fall. It is more than probable that either the Kearsarge or the Alabama will be selected for this duty. The re-establishment of this station has for some time been contemplated by the Department, and was predicted in the Army and Navy Journal many months ago. The great importance of having a fleet in European waters is thoroughly realized by the officials at the Navy Department, and it has only been on account of the lack of vessels that it has not been established prior to this time.

The European Station was abandoned in 1898, just previous to the war with Spain. In January, 1898, Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge was in command, having under him the San Francisco, which was his flagship, and the Bancroft. He was relieved early in February, 1898, by Commodore J. A. Howell, and in the latter part of March the station was abandoned. The San Francisco proceeded to England, from which place she convoyed the warship New Orleans, purchased from the Armstrongs, to the United States. For the present the interests of this Government in the South Atlantic will be protected by one ship, the Atlanta, with Comdr. E. C. Pendleton in command. In the fall the number of vessels there will be increased. The San Francisco will certainly be ordered to that station, and possibly another cruiser. Who will be in command of the South Atlantic Station at that time it is now impossible to state with any degree of definiteness.

There is a probability that another substantial reduction will be made in the near future in the size of the fleet on the Asiatic Station. Besides the vessels which have already received orders to return to this country, or which have been transferred to other stations, the Department contemplates ordering home the cruiser Brooklyn. Affairs in the Far East have now assumed an aspect which does not necessitate the longer continuance on the Asiatic Station of the immense fleet which has until recently been under the command of Rear Admiral Remey. From a naval point of view, this country is still well represented in Asiatic waters. There are under Rear Admiral Remey's command the battleship Kentucky, the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, the protected cruiser New Orleans, and over fifteen gunboats. Corresponding to the decrease in the size of the Army in the Philippines, it is the intention of the Navy Department to decrease the strength of the Asiatic fleet.

SORROWS OF THE TRAVELING ELEVENTH.

The Army people who went to Manila by the U. S. S. Transport Logan in April appear to have had a dismal time of it. The 11th Infantry left New York April 9, 7:30 a. m., going by boat to Hoboken with the band on deck playing farewell tunes. The command was divided into two sections. There was no sleeper in the first section, and a single washstand on the tourist car

where the ladies slept at the rear, and this was patronized indiscriminately by the train hands, and the ladies had to run the gauntlet of a flagman who sat close to it day and night, and under the stimulus of curiosity, probably, kept wide awake the whole time. The ladies finally became hardened, and fluttered around in calico gowns, heedless of the argus-eyed railroad man. At Omaha the command was joined by Company D, arriving from Fort Ethan Allen, who enjoyed the luxury of a sleeper, to which the ladies were made welcome. In crossing the desert the engine broke down and the travelers were stranded for thirty-six hours, living on the contents of their lunch baskets and soldiers' coffee. The train was seven days and six nights on the road, barely catching the steamer at San Francisco.

General Shafter, who came aboard at San Francisco, was so hard-hearted as to order the boat to sail without taking the baggage aboard, even the steamer trunks being left on the wharf.

The Logan carried about 1,800 passengers, including, besides the 11th, a squadron of the 9th and one of the 10th Cavalry and two companies of the 1st Infantry, besides a large detachment of the Hospital Corps. The party included forty officers, eighteen ladies and a number of children. A stop of forty-eight hours was made at Honolulu, where the ladies had an opportunity to do some shopping.

RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS CO-OPERATING.

The "Morskoi Sbornik" for March contained an official report of the Russian landing parties from the battleships Navarin and Sissoi Veliki in Pekin from the 18th (31st) of May to the 2d (15th) of August, 1900, by Lieutenant Baron Von Raden, Imperial Russian Navy, commanding the detachment. A translation of this appears in the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution" for May. In it we find various allusions to the co-operations of the Russians with the Americans during the critical days at Pekin. Under date of June 2 (15) Lieut. Von Raden says:

"Proceeded with 30 sailors and 15 Americans to Nanton to save the Christians whom the brutes were killing. Overtook the Boxers on the march, slew 50 and rescued 300 Christians and brought them into the Legation; many of them were terribly mutilated." Under the date of June 6 (19) there is a note of the first serious attack on all the Legations at once, but principally directed against the Russian and American Legations. The following appears under June 20 (July 3):

"At 2 o'clock in the morning, under the command of Captain Myers, an American, the Russian, English and Americans delivered the attack and drove the Chinese out of their bastion." There is nothing new in this, but it is an interesting confirmation coming from a Russian source of what we already knew. August 1 (14) Von Raden says: "During the night the firing was heavier than usual. The bullets came down like hail. At 2 o'clock at night Q.F. guns and musketry volleys were heard outside the city. We at once understood that the hour of our deliverance was at hand. It was our men threatening the Chinese from the east side. In the morning the bombardment of the gates commenced and the first to enter Pekin were Russian troops. At the same moment our garrison and the American on the wall made a sortie under the command of Midshipman Den, and having captured all the Chinese fortifications, penetrated to the Tsing-Ming gates, through which the Americans went while the Russian contingent proceeded further than Tsing-Ming and captured 5 Chinese guns and 10 standards."

THE ETIQUETTE OF WARSHIP NAMES.

"Armees et Marine" of Paris doesn't like to see the English naming two ships after the same victory. It claims that the Briton is taking a mean advantage of the double names given to some battles. The French call their defeat at Barfleur the battle of La Hougue and the battle of the Nile they name the battle of Aboukir. "The English," it says, "have had for years two warships (battleships of the second class) named the Barfleur and the Nile. This is legitimate, but why have they recently found the need of baptizing two cruisers of the first class with the names Aboukir and Hogue? Can it be they are short of names for their enormous fleet, or do they wish to double in the popular mind, imperfectly informed, the number of their naval victories and make believe that they won two instead of one in 1798 and 1692? This would indeed be a proceeding capable of the widest imitation."

Perhaps the day will come when national honor will be so sensitive on one side or another of the channel that we shall see an international congress called to arrange a system of naming warships that will not offend one's neighbors. In anticipation of such an event we wish to call attention to the American plan of naming fighting craft after cities and States. This causes no bitterness of feeling outside of the places that may think themselves slighted in not being worthily represented on the sea. This is a rivalry each country can take care of itself and will not cause such a making of faces as France is now indulging in toward her northern neighbor.

The following-named organizations were designated to participate in the ceremonies at San Francisco, California, upon the celebration of American Independence on the 4th of July, 1901: From the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Troops K, L and M, 15th Cavalry (mounted); 3d Band, Artillery Corps; 5th Battery, Field Artillery; 28th Co., Coast Artillery; 92d Co., Coast Artillery; Co. A, 18th Infantry; Co. B, 18th Infantry. From Fort Mason, Cal.: Co. B, 18th Infantry. Col. William M. Wallace, 15th Cav., was designated to command the U. S. troops participating in the ceremonies.

Work on two sections of a target representing the sides of an iron-clad warship, to be used for experiments by the Ordnance Department of the Army, are about completed at the New York Navy Yard. The base consists of large timbers bolted together, with similar beams placed in an upright position and braced from behind. Against the upright beams will be placed steel plates for the purpose of holding in position the armor. This will consist of Krupp steel, eleven and a half inches in thickness, and covering the entire surface of the target which is sixteen feet square. The targets are to be experimented with at Sandy Hook.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Instructions have been forwarded to the Boston Yard to exercise all diligence in fitting the Olympia for sea, the intention being that the ship shall be ready for commission the first week of October if practicable. It is said to be likely that the Olympia may be detailed for duty on the new European station just organized under command of Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N. It is further reported that it is the intention of the Secretary to strengthen the South Atlantic Station considerably as soon as ships are available for this duty. The present force on that station is regarded as too meager for the importance of the interests involved in that part of the world. The limits of the newly established station extend from Port Said, at the entrance of the Red Sea, on the east, and a line running north and south through the Atlantic Ocean from the southernmost point of Greenland to Para, on the north coast of Brazil, and thence eastward. This will include the Azores and all of the waters of Europe and North Africa. The ships of the squadron have been directed to rendezvous at Gibraltar. The Albany and the Nashville are under orders to report for temporary duty on the new station.

The officers of the New York Second Naval Battalion, have planned a week's cruise aboard the Aileen, from July 20 to 28. The cruise, which will be entirely voluntary, will cost each man participating \$1 per day and will include sub-caliber charge target practice, small boat work and navigation. The cruise will be limited to fifty members. The officers in charge are: Lieut. Samuel L. Crossing, Ensigns Edward J. Welsh and Walter R. Griffith. An inter-State regatta is now being arranged between the New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and other battalions of the Naval Militia.

The torpedo boat Biddle, built by the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., has completed her trials and has been primarily accepted by the Navy Department. The Biddle exceeded the speed requirements of the contract (28 knots) by half a knot.

Instructions have been issued by the British Admiralty for elaborate naval maneuvers beginning July 29, in which 109 vessels will take part.

The British cruiser Minerva, which, with the British cruiser Hyacinth, a sister ship, sailed from Devonport, England, July 6, for the purpose of putting the respective merits of the Belleville and Scotch boilers to a final decisive test, arrived at Gibraltar July 10 several hours ahead of the Hyacinth. The conditions required each vessel to steam at 16 knots. A return run is to be made to England. The Minerva has Scotch boilers, the Hyacinth having Belleville boilers.

Among the movements of Navy ships officially recorded this week, were the following: The Kearsarge, Massachusetts and Alabama passed Vineyard Haven, July 8, from Wood's Hole, bound for Nantucket, where they will assemble in company with the torpedo boat Bailey, for maneuvers. Rear Admiral Remey, U. S. N., with the Brooklyn, left Sydney, N. S. W., on July 8, for West Australia, en route to Cavite. Rear Admiral Rodgers, on the New York, and the gunboat Yorktown arrived at Yokohama, July 7. These vessels will be joined by the Bennington and the New Orleans, and co-operate with a Japanese fleet at the unveiling of the Perry monument on July 14, at Kurihama. The Petrel left Yokohama, July 7, for Honolulu, en route to the United States. The Alvarado has left Norfolk for Newbern, N. C. The Nanshan left Cavite, July 8, for Shangnai, and the Michigan has left Detroit for Put-in-Bay. The Oregon has arrived at Bremerton.

Fifteen thousand dollars has been allotted by the Secretary of the Navy for building a governor's house at Pago Pago, Samoa. Besides this house about \$200,000 will be spent in coaling piers and warehouses and in making general improvements.

It has been decided that the medals to be awarded to officers and men of the Navy who served in the West Indies campaign will be manufactured in the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., with his flagship, the Chicago, left Rio Janeiro, Brazil, July 8, for St. Vincent, Canary Islands, en route to the Mediterranean, to establish the European station.

A caisson at the Navy Yard, New York, on July 6, while being put in position at Dock No. 2, filled with water before the work could be completed and sank at the dock entrance. The accident was, it is said, due to the failure of automatic valves to shut in the hold of the caisson, which allowed the water to flow in and sink it. Just as the caisson was being placed in position, the valves were opened but failed to close again, despite all efforts to make them.

Speaking of the race at Kiel, Germany, for small yachts for the cup offered by the Emperor William, the "Armee et Marine," of Paris, said: "The French flag will be for the first time represented there." This, taken in connection with the hearty welcome accorded Fournier, the Parisian automobilist, at Berlin on the occasion of his winning there the road race from Paris, would indicate that sporting is drawing the two nations together.

The reports of the various examining boards before which candidates for warrant machinists have appeared during the last few months will not be announced before the first of September, it is said at the Navy Department. The examinations were held to fill about fifty vacancies in that grade, and the impression is that these candidates have been exceptionally good. Some of the boards which have convened abroad have run across fine material for the Navy, and the Department is very well satisfied with the material thus gathered for that grade.

In speaking of the voyage of the U. S. S. Newark from the Asiatic Station to New York, Capt. B. H. McCalla, her commander, was thus quoted: "I made no effort," said Captain McCalla, "to break any record. It would have taken too much coal. But we did not delay coming here, as the overtime men were anxious to get home and get their discharges, and it was only fair to them not to stop oftener than was necessary to take on coal." Mrs. McCalla and Miss Lily McCalla, who left Hong Kong the day the Newark sailed from that port, reached New York City July 7. They stopped in California for a few days to visit Mrs. McCalla's father, and then went to Newport, where other daughters of the Captain have been summering. Captain McCalla cabled his wife that he would not reach New York until July 8, otherwise Mrs. McCalla would have arrived earlier.

Work has commenced on the new battleship Colorado, building at Cramps.

The Maryland Steel Company, of Baltimore, has notified the Navy Department that the torpedo boat destroyers Truxtun, Whipple and Worden, which it is building, will be launched on Aug. 15.

The Navy Department is contemplating an agreement with the large manufacturers of armor plate by which

their output will be about doubled and the supply of armor to the Government will be increased from 600 tons to 1,000 tons a month. The Department has been informed that the Carnegie Company is ready to make such enlargement as the Government felt to be necessary. Although definite word has not been received from the Bethlehem Company, naval officials are expecting that a similar arrangement can be made with that firm. The Government has let a contract for about 37,000 tons of armor, so that at the rate of 1,000 tons a month it will take about three years to execute the contracts. It is said that this increase will not entail any additional cost for armor to the Government.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address North Atlantic Squadron at Nantucket, Mass.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higgins, Commander-in-Chief.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Great Point.

ALABAMA, Capt. William H. Brownson. At Great Point.

BAILEY (torpedo boat), Lieut. George W. Williams. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there. (Not yet in commission.)

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Great Point.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent, at Boston, Mass. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Great Point.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief. Will rendezvous at Gibraltar.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. Left Rio de Janeiro July 7 for Gibraltar, via St. Vincent, Cape Verde. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Singapore. To proceed to Gibraltar and join European Squadron. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Port Angeles, Washington.

ABARENDIA, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

CONCORD, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Unalaska. Address Unalaska, Alaska.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Left San Francisco, Cal., June 21, for Samoa, via Honolulu. Address Honolulu, H. I. To carry out relief of men and supplies for the Abarenda.

WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Port Angeles, Wash.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Comdr.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Albany, Australia, en route to Manila.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Yokohama, Japan. Will be present at unveiling of monument to Commodore Perry, U. S. N., in Japan, in July.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander.) Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Cavite. Address care Senior Squadron Commander Manila, P. I.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Iloilo, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Yokohama. Address Navy Pay Officer, San Francisco, Cal.

CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. At Sydney.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Manila. Will start for the United States July 15. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Zamboanga. En route to Samar and return.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite, P. I.

GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. Left Brisbane, Australia, June 27, for Cavite, P. I.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Hong Kong.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Gars. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Iloilo.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.

MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenhoit. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Tong-ku, China.

Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Canton, China.

Address to station as above.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Shanghai.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Singapore.

To join European Squadron at Gibraltar. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Yokohama, Japan. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PETREL, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. At Yokohama. Ordered to Mare Island, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PISCATUAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Zamboanga, P. I.

POMPEY. At Cebu, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

SATURN. At Manila, P. I. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite, P. I.

WILMINGTTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Hong Kong.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Phillip Andrews. At Lubung Isl. and, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Yokohama, Japan.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Cavite, P. I.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

GUARDOQUE, Naval Cadet Farmer Morrison. At Ganda River, Samar, P. I. Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. At Cavite.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. Repairing at Cebu.

PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. On coast of Mindanao.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

QUIROS, Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. Off coast of Mindanao.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owen. At Subig.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Newberne, N. C. Address there.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. At Gibraltar. Will go to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

CASTINE, Comdr. Thos. C. McLean. Left Singapore, July 3, for Colombo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. To return to the United States.

DIXIE, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Portland, Me. Address Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N. H. Repairing until Aug. 15. Address there.

HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Newport. Address Newport, R. I.

IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Bombay. Returning to United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At San Juan. Hold mail.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Put-in-Bay, Ohio. Address there.

NEWARK, Executive Officer in temporary command until going out of commission. At New York. Address there.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Bremerton, Wash. Address Puget Sound Naval Station, Wash.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Hong Kong, China. Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Address there.

UNCAR, Chief Bus. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R. VIXEN, Executive Officer in temporary command. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Guayanilla. Address care of Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At San Francisco, Cal. Will sail for training cruise in Pacific Ocean. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Due at Horta, Fayal, July 5; leave July 9, and arrive St. Michaels, Azores, July 11; leave, July 16, and arrive Plymouth Eng., July 20; leave Aug. 8, and arrive Brest, France, Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 23; leave Aug. 27, and arrive Algiers Sept. 3; leave Sept. 7, and arrive Madira, Sept. 22; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Trincomalee, Sept. 27; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 25, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; postage foreign.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Navy Yard, New York repairing. Address Navy Yard, New York.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. Cruising with cadets in Buzzards Bay. Itinerary as follows: Arrive New Bedford July 12; leave July 16 and arrive Orient Point July 19, where transfer of cadets with Indiana will take place; leave July 20 for cruise in Gardner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 20; leave Aug. 3 and arrive Portland Aug. 10; leave Aug. 14 and arrive at Cape Aug. 22; arrive Annapolis Aug. 25. Address as per itinerary or to New Bedford, Mass., for the present.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Gardiners Bay, L. I. N. Y. Address there.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. The itinerary of the Hartford is as follows: Arrived Copenhagen, leave July 22, and arrive Stockholm, Sweden, July 25; leave August 4 and arrive Kiel, Germany, August 7; leave August 14 and arrive Gravesend, Eng., August 20; leave August 30 and arrive Lisbon, Portugal, September 8; leave September 13 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 16; leave Sept. 23, and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 16; leave October 18 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., October 25, 1901. Address during summer will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Address as per itinerary or Newport, R. I., for present. Cruising with cadets. Itinerary for Indiana is as follows: Cruising in Gardner's Bay and Block Island Sound, arrive Newport July 11; leave July 15, arrive Orient Point July 19 where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake takes place; leave July 21 and arrive New London 22d; leave July 22 and arrive Portland Aug. 5; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15 and arrive Newport Aug. 20; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Cruising in accordance with itinerary: At Honolulu, June 15; leave July 5 and arrive Puget Sound July 20; leave Sept. 1 and arrive Astoria Sept. 8; leave Sept. 15 and arrive San Francisco, Sept. 21.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Navy Yard, New York. Repairing until July 21. Address there.

NEWPORT, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. Address Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Port Royal, S. C., where she will remain attached to new Training Station. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. On a cruise. Due at Leith, Scotland, June 29; arrive Copenhagen July 9; arrive St. Petersburg July 18; arrive Antwerp Aug. 6; arrive Gravesend Aug. 14; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 30; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21. The address of the Enterprise from June 1 to Aug. 20 will be care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent,

16; leave July 23; arrive Gibraltar July 27; leave Aug. 5; arrive Tangier Aug. 5; leave Aug. 9; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 14; leave Aug. 24; arrive Glen Cove, N. Y., Oct. 1. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 24; then care of Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnette. On cruise. Due at Southampton, July 24; leave August 5 and arrive Cherbourg, France, August 7; leave August 17 and arrive Gibraltar August 21; leave September 7 and arrive Madeira September 12; leave September 22 and arrive Delaware Breakwater October 25. Address until September 15 care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; then 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow, Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Lieut. R. L. Curtin, Assistant in Charge.

CUSHING, **DU PONT**, **ERICSSON**, **FOOTE**, **PORTER**, **RODGERS**, **SHUBRICK**, **STOCKTON**, **WINSLOW**.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER. Left Valparaiso June 19 for Pichilingue Bay. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mex.

CAESAR. At Port Said July 11. En route to Manila. Address care of Senior Squadron Comdr. Manila, P. I.

HANNIBAL. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

JUSTIN. At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrones Islands.

LEONIDAS. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

NERO. Proceeding with cargo of coal to U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilingue Bay, Mexico, via Valparaiso. Left Santa Lucia July 5. Address Valparaiso, Chile.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address care of Post Office, Seattle, Wash.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 5.—Capt. B. H. McCalla, detached command Newark, when inspection completed; to command Kearny.

Asst. Surg. R. T. Atkinson, to Naval Hospital, Washington Yard, July 8.

Asst. Surg. A. W. Balch, to Wabash, July 8.

Paym. J. E. Cann, to Vixen, August 1; relief of Asst. Paymaster Leutze.

Paym. A. Peterson, detached Michigan, July 15; continue other duties.

P. A. Paym. W. V. H. Rose, detached Newark; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. T. W. Leutze, detached Vixen, August 1; to home and holding self in readiness for sea duty.

A. Paym. C. R. O'Leary, to Michigan, July 15; relief of Paym. Peterson.

A. Paym. H. R. Insley, to Culgoa.

A. Paym. D. Tiffany, Jr., to duty as assistant to general storekeeper, Cavite station, also charge gunboats.

Btsn. A. Rettig, detached Buffalo, July 10; to home and wait orders.

A. Btsn. M. J. J. Farley, detached Wabash; to Buffalo, July 10; relief of Boatman Rettig.

JULY 6.—Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Gorgas, retired (with rank of Lieutenant commander), from June 30, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Brainard, retired (with rank of Lieutenant commander), from June 30, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Paul E. McDonald, appointed from July 2, 1901 (care of E. A. Bagby, Winchester, Ky.).

Asst. Surg. Russell M. Young, appointed from July 2, 1901 (800 8th street, Red Oak, Iowa.)

Lieut. C. K. Mallory, to Torpedo Station, July 10, for course of instruction.

Asst. Surg. J. R. Whiting, detached Dixie; to home and wait orders.

Paym. Clk. Orio S. Goff, appointment revoked. (Newark.)

JULY 7.—Sunday.

JULY 8.—Capt. G. W. Pigman, to home.

Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer, to Naval Academy, July 15.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Brainard, retired, detached Buffalo; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Gorgas, retired, detached Iowa; to home.

Lieut. M. A. Anderson, to Boston Yard, July 15; steam engineering department.

Lieut. A. J. Dabney, retired, detached Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment; to home.

Asst. Surg. M. V. Stone, to Mare Island Hospital, July 20; relief of Asst. Surgeon Orvis.

Asst. Surg. R. T. Orvis, detached Mare Island Hospital, July 20; to Pensacola, July 20; relief of Asst. Surg. Peck.

Asst. Surg. R. R. Richardson, detached New York Hospital; to Newport Hospital.

JULY 9.—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Schuetze, assume charge compass office, Bureau of Equipment, upon detachment of Lieutenant Commander Diehl.

Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, detached command Eagle, July 10; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl, detached compass office, Bureau of Equipment; to command Eagle, July 10; relief of Lieutenant Commander Fletcher.

Lieut. Comdr. G. F. W. Holman, retired, to home, via public conveyance. (Cavite Station.)

Naval Cadet F. O. Branch, to home, via public conveyance. (Monocacy.)

Naval Cadet J. C. Fremont, detached Pensacola, July 31; to Asiatic Station, via Army transport sailing from San Francisco, August 1.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Peck, detached Pensacola, July 20; to Asiatic Station; relief of Asst. Surg. Benton, via Army transport sailing from San Francisco about August 1, 1901.

Asst. Surg. F. L. Benton, detached Asiatic Station, upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

JULY 10.—Capt. O. W. Farenholt, detached command Monadnock, upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, detached command Glacier; to command Monadnock; relief of Captain Farenholt.

Cable Asiatic Station (Rear Admiral Kempff, Cavite, P. I.), July 10, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. George F. Holman, retired, detached Cavite Station; to Solace.

Cadet Geo. B. Landenberger, detached Kentucky; to Vicksburg.

Cadet Wm. N. Jeffers, detached Vicksburg; to Kentucky.

A. Paym. Hugh R. Insley, detached Cavite Station; to Culgoa.

A. Paym. Dexter Tiffany, Jr., detached Culgoa; to Cavite Station (also charge account of gunboats).

Paym. Clk. Geo. N. Graham, detached Culgoa; to Cavite Station.

JULY 11.—Comdr. C. A. Adams, detached Oregon; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick, upon detachment of Comdr. Adams from Oregon, to report immediately for duty as executive officer and navigator of that vessel.

Lieuts. L. McNamee, R. H. Leigh and Waldo Evans, and Ensigns C. L. Poor and D. M. Wood and Btsn. J. E.

Murphy and Gunner S. Jacobs are detached from the Oregon and ordered to their homes.

Lieut. E. H. Durell, detached Torpedo Station, July 13; to Dixie July 15 as relief of Lieut. Freeman.

Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter, detached Torpedo Station July 13; to Dixie July 15 as relief of Lieut. Marshall.

Lieut. L. F. James, detached Torpedo Station upon completion of course of instruction; to Pensacola Yard.

Lieut. F. N. Freeman, detached Dixie July 15; to Torpedo Station July 16 for course of instruction.

Lieut. J. F. Marshall, detached Dixie July 15; to Torpedo Station July 16 for course of instruction.

War. Mach. C. Hammond, detached Oregon; to Pensacola immediately.

A. Btsn. Robert Rohrane, appointed acting boatswain (Buffalo).

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 3.—Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell granted leave of absence for two days.

JULY 5.—Major George Barnett ordered to Newport, R. I., for duty in absence on sick leave of Major Paul St. C. Murphy.

Col. Geo. C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector, ordered to Buffalo, N. Y., for the purpose of inspecting Camp Heywood and the company of marines stationed there.

1st Lieut. R. B. Hooker; the order of the 2d instant detaching him from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, and ordering him to command the marine guard of the U. S. S. Richmond, is revoked.

1st Lieut. L. B. Purcell, detached from the Marine Barracks, League Island, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty, and for instruction at the School of Application.

Col. F. L. Denny, Quartermaster, granted leave of absence for one day.

JULY 6.—Major C. H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, ordered to proceed to Tompkinsville, N. Y., for duty in connection with the inspection of the U. S. S. Newark, by the Board of Inspection and Survey.

JULY 8.—1st Lieut. S. Elliott; present sick leave of absence extended for the period of three months.

JULY 9.—Col. H. C. Cochrane, having reported his arrival in San Francisco, Cal., ordered to proceed to his home and report his arrival there.

1st Lieut. T. F. Lyons, detailed as recruiting officer at Buffalo, N. Y., and ordered to make the necessary arrangements to open an office in that city.

JULY 10.—2d Lieut. A. N. Brunzell, detached from Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to proceed to his home. Granted three months' sick leave.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JULY 6.—Leave for ten days is granted 3d Lieut. John Doedeker.

JULY 8.—Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz, detached from the Dexter and ordered to the Chandler.

Chief Engr. S. H. Magee, detached from the Chandler and ordered to the Hudson.

Chief Engr. N. E. Cuthin, detached from the Hudson and ordered to the Dexter.

JULY 9.—1st Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs, granted 30 days' leave.

Chief Engr. E. McC. French, granted two weeks' leave.

JULY 10.—Capt. W. D. Roath, granted 20 days' leave.

TEST OF MORTAR, BATTERIES.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has agreed upon the program which will be followed at the coming official test of mortar batteries to be held at Fort Preble, Me. The program is as follows:

1. Have a local board of three artillery officers to determine the equipment required and conduct all the firing.

2. Test the co-ordination of the position finders with each other and with the mortar battery at Fort Preble by directing the position finders upon fixed and moving objects.

3. Test and determine the probable error of the position finders employed.

4. Establish two secondary horizontal lines in connection with the two vertical position finders—one at Fort Williams and one to be installed on Cushing's Island. In addition there should be properly oriented azimuth instruments on Peak's Island and Jewell's Island for observing the fall of the shots.

5. Arrangement should be made if practicable for obtaining during the firing test the direction and strength of the wind in the morning at Mount Washington. This is desirable, because at the height of Mount Washington and above the wind is generally from the northwest without reference to the direction of the surface wind may have at Portland.

6. Mark out, if practicable, on each of the islands—Ram, Inner Green and Outer Green—target the size of the deck of a battleship. Fire single shots from a mortar pit at Ram Island until one shot falls near the target. Repeat this operation from a second mortar pit for Inner Green, and again from a third pit for Outer Green. With the elevations and azimuths thus determined fire four shots from each of the three mortar pits, with an interval of two minutes between shots. This method is preferred to salvo, since the fall of each particular shot should be identified and the atmospheric conditions of the firing will be the same as if all the shots were fired by salvo.

7. Shots should be fired at the targets on different days, to ascertain the best means of applying correction to mortar fire. That is, to settle the question of whether or not such correction shall be determined from trial shots for the day or from the surface atmospheric conditions.

8. In this test data should be collected for the preparation of range tables with smokeless powder.

9. A range zone being the area in which, with a consonant weight of powder, the elevation is varied, there should be determined the most suitable boundaries of the range zones and the methods of passing by elevation from one range to another within the same zone.

10. As this test should be wholly under service conditions, use only smokeless powder of a uniform quality and projectiles of a uniform weight.

11. In firing, use each pit of the battery in succession and in each pit each gun in succession.

12. Determine the highest elevation of the mortar at which the axis of the projectile will continue tangent to the trajectory.

13. After the completion of fire at fixed targets, fire at either a moving material target or a hypothetical moving target.

Capt. O. W. Farenholt, U. S. N., upon his own application will be retired after forty years' service, and orders have been cable to Manila detaching him from the command of the monitor Monadnock. He will return home to wait orders. His retirement from active service will occur on Sept. 1, on which date he will be promoted to the grade of rear admiral on the retired list.

Col. Richard L. Eskridge, 27th Inf., has been ordered before a retiring board because of disability contracted in active service. Colonel Eskridge took a conspicuous part in the Santiago campaign and was seriously wounded in the charge at San Juan Hill.

ADMISSIONS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

We give here the name and address of persons appointed to the U. S. Military Academy for admission in June, 1902:

Alabama—William C. Oates, Jr., Montgomery; George M. Morrow, Jr., Birmingham.

Arkansas—James Loving, Pine Bluff; alternate, James C. Pierce, Fort Smith.

California—Robert S. Woodward, San Francisco; alternate, John P. Benson, 266 Steiner street, San Francisco.

Georgia—Edmund D. Bacon, Buena Vista; Calvert L. Davenport, Augusta; alternate, F. T. Walker, Augusta.

Illinois—Hort A. Douglas, Hillsboro.

Iowa—Joseph C. King, Muscatine; alternate, Arnold C. Blanchard, Miles; Elbert W. Bonner, Des Moines; alternate, Frank H. Cowles, Des Moines; George F. N. Daley, Council Bluffs; alternate, William E. Dougherty, Fonda.

Kentucky—Orison Smith, Stratton; alternate, B. R. Gibson, Orenob.

Maine—John N. Merrill, Jr., Skowhegan; alternate, G. H. Osterhout, Gardiner.

Massachusetts—Edmund L. Daley, Worcester; alternate, Hermann Schuermann, Worcester.

Michigan—Robert L. Boughton, Battle Creek; alternate, Irving L. Palmer, Kalamazoo; Edwin D. Smith, Pontiac; alternate, Herbert W. Boker, Lansing.

Mississippi—Richard Griffith, Vicksburg; Hally Fox, West Point; alternate, William F. Buchanan, Okolona.

Missouri—Charles H. Terry, Louisiana; alternate, Wray Dudley, Troy.

New Jersey—Edward W. Wildrick, Blairstown.

New York—John F. Roarty, Brooklyn; William E. Lane, Jr., Peekskill; alternate, John A. McEvety, 1165 Boston Road, New York City; William A. Johnson, Rochester; alternate, Fred C. Line, Rochester; Ralph A. Jones, Jamestown; alternate, Archie M. Little, Olean.

North Carolina—Walter S. Sturgill, Sturgill; alternate, John T. Patterson, Morgantown.

Ohio—Alfred D. Kelley, Columbus; alternate, George L. Converse, Jr., Columbus.

Pennsylvania—Samuel Edelman, Philadelphia; alternate, Pierre V. Kieffer, Philadelphia; William Macmillan, Mahonoy City; alternate, Severus Jones, Coaldale; Jesse C. Drain, Braddock; alternate, George D. Herwig, Pittsburgh; Clyde R. Abraham, Dunbar; alternate, David Davis, California.

Tennessee—James E. Bailey, Soldiers' Rest; alternate, Thomas P. Ewing, Rossville.

Texas—Henry A. Finch, Huntsville; alternate, J. H. Mallery, Huntsville.

Vermont—Paul R. Manchester, Pawlet; alternate, Jos. E. Gee, Ripton.

Virginia—S. Winborne Savage, Norfolk; alternate, Hunter B. Porter, Portsmouth; M. Goode Homes, Boydton; George R. Byrd, Winchester; alternate, Bennett Puryear, Jr., Madison Mills.

West Virginia—Thomas H. Drake, Parkersburg; alternate, Herman Curtis Minter, Huntington.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGOONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley, At Wilmington, N. C.

BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle, Seattle, Wash.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison, Newbern, N. C.

CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Brian, At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth, At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall, Practice ship. On practice cruise. Address care Department.

COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore, Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS, Capt. W. J. Herring, At New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, At New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore, At Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, At Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Lieut. J. B. Butt, At Galveston, Texas.

GOLDEN GATE, At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. T. Tixer, On Alaskan cruise.

GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker, At New York, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild, At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, At Savannah, Ga.

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FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

The post of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is described in a long and interesting article in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) "Daily Eagle" of July 7. The following are extracts from the article:

"The Fort is thirty-seven miles from the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and stands just at the edge of the dreary yet impressive desert. A horse, or a mule team, takes you over one of the roughest of roads to what, in contrast with the desolation of the sands—desolate in spite of the cactus, the mesquite and the Spanish dagger—seems on your arrival to be a spot of singular beauty. Just where the steep hills shoot from the plain is an oblong parade ground with a flag-staff before the house of the commandant. This field is bordered on one side by wooden barracks; on the opposite side by the officers' quarters, prettily environed in flowers and shrubbery; at the lower end by the hospital and cottages of certain non-commissioned officers, and at the upper end by the library, canteen, post-office and quarters for the few civilians employed about the place. Behind the barracks are work shops, store houses, a magazine, a bath house, a corral, stables, a laundry and a restaurant. On a height overlooking the post is a construction which has some semblance to a fort, but it proves, on approach, to be a reservoir. Fort there is none; not a foot of earthwork or intrenchment or stockade; nothing more than a wall of adobe about the powder-house.

"The buildings are simple in construction, mostly of wood, with some additions of sun-dried clay, and Congress has apparently overlooked them, for many are in a melancholy state, with fallen plaster, missing window panes, discolored paint, splintered woodwork and uneven floors. No coal is provided, but, luckily, there is a considerable growth of trees in the canyon behind the fort, bordering a creek that is a creek for a few hours after rain, and these trees afford all the wood that is needed for heating and cooking. And on a wild night, when a winter gale is roaring down the pass, when the forests are bowing their heads and lifting their voices, the lights seen through the uncurtained windows of the quarters denote open hearths with cozy fires, and where hearths are open and the flame shows forth, there hearts are open, too. It is so at Huachuca. Separated as it is from the world, the stranger is welcomed, for he comes bringing news and company. He will fare no better than a soldier, will sleep in barracks and dine on stew and coffee, but these fine, generous fellows who have engaged to fight for Uncle Sam, when that relative needs their services, will do what they can to make him feel at home.

"Three or four years ago every post was a little world. Something was always going on. The troops were put through their paces every day, the evening dress parade was an event; there were band concerts on the green, polo and base ball and foot ball filled some spare hours, the library and reading room were constantly patronized, there was much visiting among officers' families and, as will happen where there is visiting, gossip was exchanged of less or greater interest. Then the tedium of the winter nights was relieved by dances, assemblies, games and theatricals. Huachuca has a little stage, with curtain and scenery, in its reading-room, but it is dusty and dilapidated, and the organ and piano are out of tune and harsh. There is no band—merely the buglers—and for diversion one goes to the corral and notices the mules.

"A frontier post differs incidentally from one near the cities in the employments of its garrison, but it differs in size and geography, too. It occupies a large tract because there must be ample forage ground for horses; because it must have its own farms and gardens; because the disreputable resorts that spring up about a military station as soon as the canteen disappears must be kept at as wide a distance as possible; it is easy to take land enough, for usually government has relinquished no claims upon the neighborhood, and in the desert region a settler would say he had been swindled if he had paid more than fifty cents an acre; hence government has no rivals and objectors.

"Fort Huachuca covers no less than sixty square miles. The line of ownership extends to the top of the Huachuca range, and this insures a wood and water supply, all the drainage of the nearer hills being capable of deflection to the fort, and the live oak, sycamore, cottonwood and mesquite furnishing building material as well as fuel. The post garden is eight miles from the barracks and comprises a tract of five acres, on which are raised the commoner vegetables and some fruit, including peaches."

LATEST FROM MANILA.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh, Governor of Benguet province, Northern Luzon, who has been ordered to Manila to submit to an investigation, has had an adventurous career, according to newspaper biographies, having been a tramp, silver miner, sheep-herder, pearl diver, beach comber, barber and author. He is the son of an English clergyman and was born in Canada, and was traveling over the Philippines for a monthly magazine when he was, though a British subject, selected for Benguet's governor. He is now accused of using his position to his personal advantage in acquiring land and mining rights from the natives. Col. Wm. P. Duvall, 48th Vol. Inf. (captain, Artillery Corps, U. S. A.), and Major Chas. F. Kieffer, U. S. V. (captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. A.), figure in the press advices as having complained of Whitmarsh's methods. Voluntary statements made by natives to Commissioner Worcester while on a visit to Benguet formed the basis of the investigation.

Our officers have a happy way of saying the right thing in the right place. Witness the remarks of General MacArthur at the reunion banquet at Manila, when he said: "The Philippine Archipelago is a stepping-stone to our commanding influence and political, commercial and social superiority in the Orient. To doubt American supremacy here is to doubt the stability of republican institutions." The banquet, which was held on June 29, was attended by a hundred officers of the Regular and Volunteer forces and the Civil Commission. The gathering took on the characteristics of an "experience meeting," the speakers indulging largely in reminiscences. The night before a thousand visitors greeted General MacArthur at a reception in his honor at the Army and Navy Club.

The military court composed of Volunteer officers, which on June 28 acquitted Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., government contractors, on charges of improperly purchasing government stores, which verdict Provost Marshal Davis ordered to be reconsidered, has reiterated its acquittal of Pitt. The latter's ignorance of the law and the uncertain testimony of Captain Barrows were given as reasons for Pitt's non-conviction. General Davis, when he ordered a reconsideration of the first verdict, considered that Pitt was convicted on his own admissions, and is now said in press advices to characterize the verdict as a travesty of justice.

The decision of the Civil Commission to permit the use of Spanish in the Philippine courts for five years longer is favorably received by the native inhabitants of education. President Taft's idea is that in five years the average Filipino lawyer will have learned English sufficiently well to use it in the courts.

The feeling against the friars is shown by the fate of two who were invited to Calasiao, province of Pangasinan, to celebrate a holiday and were mobbed. A native priest denounced the action of the people, whereupon the mob attacked the priest and refused to attend the church. The friars fled.

The court-martial appointed to try Lieut. James F. Howell on charges arising out of the recent affair at Camp Stotsenberg met June 4, according to Manila advice, in the headquarters of the Department of Northern Luzon. The ranking officer of the court-martial was Colonel Bisbee, of the 13th Infantry.

It is believed at the War Department that the incident involving Capt. M. J. Spellman, Assistant Surgeon D. W. Welch and Lieut. D. R. Jones, formerly attached to the 43d Vol. Inf., is now finally closed, and that no proceedings will be taken against these officers by the Government. These officers have been mustered out with their regiment. Some issued ago we referred to the charges against them in which it was claimed they had engaged in unlawful commerce with the natives for the purpose of controlling the prices of certain products. It was also asserted that they used government steamers for their own personal business. It is held at the War Department that the cases come more under the civil administration than under the military, especially as the officers have already been mustered out of the Volunteer Service.

ROWDYISM ON THE BALL FIELD.

The 24th Co., Coast Artillery, plays good ball and leads the Artillery League in Havana, but it is not pleasing to read of it such complaints as this, from some anonymous spectator, who in his chagrin at having lost his money wrote as follows to the Havana "Post," relative to the game on June 29 at Vedado with the 19th Company, which was won by the 24th, with a score of 14 to 13. "Spectator" says: "The scenes enacted throughout the game by the men of the 24th Company were of the most disgraceful character. It was plainly seen from the start that the 19th's players were far superior to their opponents, and as soon as it was evident that they would win the game by gentlemanly playing, the players of the 24th resorted to tactics that would have put a Bowery tough to shame. It is to be deplored that a team of U. S. soldiers, headed by a commissioned officer, could possibly resort to the conduct displayed on the diamond yesterday. Although the boys of the 19th met defeat, technically, they won a great victory, inasmuch as they have upheld their previous good record and demonstrated to the public the fact that rowdyism never was, never has, and never will be popular with the justice-loving sportsman."

We do not doubt that this is an exaggerated view taken by a partisan of the defeated team, as the men themselves must clearly see that as soon as athletic contests degenerate into rowdyism the sporting future of the soldier is likely to be imperilled. The officer in the 24th's team was Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, who is not only a good disciplinarian but a good ball player, as shown by his knocking out a home run when the bases were full.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The Havana "Post" says that two drunken soldiers of the 7th Cavalry were out for a good time, recently, and knocked a Mr. Paxton down and cruelly beat him. The police interfered, and could do little toward quieting the men, but when General Baldwin heard of it he at once sent a sergeant with a squad to the scene and they soon brought the recalcitrants to time.

The Honolulu "Republican" of May 30 said: "The Navy Department has three vessels on the way here now with coal. The ship Susquehanna is to deliver some of her cargo at Cavite and then come here with the rest as ballast. The British steamer Kinross with 2,100 tons of Cardiff coal is now fifty days out from Wales, and the American ship Benjamin F. Packard with 3,100 tons of Pocahontas coal is due here from Virginia at any time. At present there are but 10,000 tons of Navy coal on hand at this port."

Said the "News" of San Juan, Porto Rico, recently: "To the average Porto Rican who assembles on Morro grounds on an afternoon to witness the salute to the flag, it is with a feeling of pride that he views his countrymen of the Porto Rican Regiment going through their evolutions. The men, neatly attired, present a military appearance that goes far to show that the Porto Rican youth, under American training, may develop those qualities that are the pride of the American people, fearlessness and heroism."

The 17th Company, Coast Artillery, held games on July 4 at Vedado, Havana, Cuba, twenty events being on the card. The boxing bouts greatly amused the spectators till the two heavyweights got angry and began to pound the life out of each other, having to be pulled apart. There was a pie-eating contest and other novel contests. Money prizes were hung up for all the events.

The Havana "Post" said the other day that Major Gorgas was going about the work of stamping out tuberculosis with an energy that promised large and early results. He has ordered a ward fitted up and equipped where tuberculosis can be properly treated. Tuberculosis is the most wide-spread disease in Havana. With that scourge under control and yellow fever only a fading relic of Spanish days, Havana would indeed be an ideal city.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Deaths in this Department for period from June 20 to June 30, inclusive: June 26, Camp R. S. McKenzie, Puerto Principe, Cuba, Pvt. Henry Neugebauer, Troop M, 8th Cav., tuberculosis pulmonalis.

WOOD.

Pekin, July 8. Charley Arolins, private, Co. B, 9th Regt. U. S. Inf., died July 8, consumption.

ROBERTSON.

Pekin, July 8. Charles Collins, pvt., Co. B, 9th Regt., U. S. Inf., died July 8, consumption.

ROBERTSON.

Manila, July 12. 1st Lieut. S. F. Massey, retired, died at Manila three o'clock this morning of dysentery. CHAFFEE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B.—You can be admitted to a Volunteer Soldier's Home. Address Secretary, Volunteer Soldiers' Home Commission, New York Life Ins. Bldg., New York City; if you should die suddenly the Government would bury you.

O. T.—You had better make application at once with all possible recommendations and qualifications for the service you refer to. Watch the Army and Navy Journal for all information about the organization of the regiments. We would advise that you send your application to the War Department as soon as possible, as the selections of officers are now being tentatively made.

R. S. V. P.—There was a Col. Duncan N. Hood appointed from Louisiana to the command of the 2d Regiment of U. S. Volunteers in 1898. He is not now an officer of the Army.

J. H. B. asks: In the extended order drill, if the platoon is deployed and marching forward, and the command to march to the rear be given (Par. 59 D.R.), do the chiefs of sections and file closers simply face about and march in front of the platoon? or do they take their places in rear of the platoon, by passing between the skirmishers? Answer—Face about and remain in front until the forward march is resumed.

J. W. L. asks: The second section of par. 145 of the "Manual of Guard Duty" reads, "The new sentinel comes to a carry," etc. In the modifications it says: Strike out the words "comes to a carry." What position of the piece is substituted? Does the sentinel come to "right shoulder" or "trail arms." Answer—The sentinel is walking post at right shoulder, and brings his piece to the port. Under the old conditions he had to come to a "carry" first.

G. A. C.—The artillery of the Regular Army offers at the present time unusual opportunities for intelligent young men. As there is a recruiting office in your vicinity—63 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.—you should go there and obtain full information.

OLD READER—You will find in the Army and Navy Journal of March 23, 1901, page 723, full particulars relating to the examination of enlisted men of the Army for commissions.

F. A. M.—All of the vacancies in the grades of 1st and 2d lieutenants created by the Army bill has been filled by appointment subject to examination. It is expected many vacancies will occur, which will necessitate additional appointments later.

CONSTANT READER.—There is no limit on the time. Time served in Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines since April 21, 1898, from time of arrival in foreign possession to date of departure counts double even up to the present time.

J. W. McG.—You are not entitled to extra pay according to your statement of services. Extra pay is granted to men who enlisted prior to outbreak of Spanish war for the war only and were mustered out at close of war, and to State volunteers discharged in 1898.

J. W. W.—We think your chances of being appointed a non. com. in the Regular Army after enlisting excellent. Your former experience in the military will be very beneficial to you. You will also stand a good chance with diligent study of being appointed a 2d lieutenant. We should say the sooner you enlist the better, as there are many vacancies at present, and reliable men and non. coms. are always in demand.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB.—Next retirement for age among field officers of cavalry is Col. James M. Bell, 5th Cavalry, Oct. 1, 1901. The next is that of Col. James N. Wheelan, 12th Cavalry, who retires Dec. 6 of the present year.

N. C. MAC. D.—When the steamer Quaker City was attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron in January, 1863, she was commanded by Comdr. J. M. Frailey, U. S. N., who died in 1877. We do not find the name of any of the officers attached to her in 1863 now in the Navy.

VOLUNTEER.—Your question was perfectly well understood. We regret that there is no plan to give the deserving officers mentioned service in the Regular Army. It is not possible to do this without an Act of Congress, and we do not believe such an act will be introduced.

PORTO RICO.—You will find in the Army and Navy Journal of July 6, page 1059, a list of appointments in the Porto Rico Regiment. They undergo the usual physical examination.

J. L. R.—Be a little more specific as to the vacancies you desire information about. The law allows persons without volunteer service to be appointed officers of the Army. Enlisted men are being appointed to fill original vacancies as well as those caused by ordinary casualties.

ENLISTED.—You are not entitled to two months' extra pay.

S. VAN O.—Transports do not stop regularly at Guam and the mail service is therefore rather irregular. The mail is generally sent from Manila to Guam.

H. Z.—The schools at Fort Leavenworth are intended as graduate schools for officers. You will find information about all the Army service schools in the Army Regulations.

FOREIGN SERVICE asks if the time enlisted men are now serving in the Philippines counts double towards retirement? Answer—Yes.

READER.—The man you inquire about was never appointed a second lieutenant, and in fact never got beyond the grade of private.

J. F. D.—It is not believed that the companies of the 7th Infantry now in the United States will go to the Philippines for the present at least. This, however, cannot be answered definitely by any one. There is no such "stethoscopist" in either the Army or the Navy. Yeoman covers what your friend would desire. It would seem that a man with his educational qualifications should enter the Army as enlisted man with a view of eventually getting a commission, that is, if he is not too old.

L. H.—If you enlisted for the war only and were honorably discharged, it would seem that you are entitled to a month's extra pay. Forward your claim to the War Department for settlement.

R. F. F.—The answer given you in our issue of June was from the Guard Manual as issued, without taking into the consideration the modifications which are as follows: Paragraph 243 and other paragraphs containing references to the salute by sentinels of infantry, or cavalry armed with the carbine, if dismounted, are modified to conform to rules as follows: The salute by sentinels will be made by presenting arms; to salute, the sentinel halts; if infantry, brings his piece to right shoulder arms, if not already there; if cavalry with carbines, or artillery with rifle, caliber .45, to the carry and faces outward as the person or party entitled to salute arrives within about thirty paces. If the officer approaches along the post, the present will be given when the officer arrives at a distance of about six yards. If he passes in front of the sentinel, but not along the post, he is saluted just before he passes the sentinel's front. If he crosses the post, he is saluted just before he crosses. The sentinel will remain at the present until his salute is returned, or until the person saluted has passed. If the officer passes in rear of the post he is not saluted, but the sentinel stands facing outward until the officer has passed. A sentinel at port arms engaged in conversation, executes present arms directly from the position of port arms. A sentinel in a sentry box armed with a rifle or carbine (caliber .30), upon the approach of an officer will stand at an order and present arms therefrom as the officer passes. As regards salutes by a sentinel by night, the same salute is given to an officer by a sentinel night and day (present arms). (See par. 9, circular 16, A. G. O. 1897, which says: The rifle salute is prescribed for individual soldiers with arms, except sentinels, who salute by presenting arms.)

WEST POINT.

West Point, July 10, 1901.

The hop on the eve of the holiday was not as well attended as usual. The following were among the guests received by Mrs. Mills: The Misses Sheridan, Blunt, Moore, Dills, Watson, Denman, Anderson, Whipple, Carpenter, Mills, Banister, Sands, Lusk, Honeycutt, Braden, Quintard, Wainwright, and many others.

Shortly after 10 o'clock on the morning of July 4 the Corps of Cadets marched to Cullum Hall, where the exercises of the day were held.

The President of the First Class welcomed the audience and announced that the class of 1902, having now attained to the dignity of first classmen, would follow the example of their predecessors in their observance of the day. The flower of the class had been selected to perform the time-honored duties of reader and orator of the day. Cadet Gibert was introduced and read clearly, with much expression and a voice distinctly audible at the farthest corner of the hall, the Declaration of Independence. After a musical interlude the orator of the day, Cadet Hobson, speaking without notes, gave an eloquent review of the nation's history, of her heroes, and of the deeds which constitute true heroism. Both the reading and the oration were received with enthusiastic applause by the audience. The chaplain's benediction brought the exercises to a close, and the cadets were then free for the day.

At noon the national salute was fired. There was no parade in the afternoon. The concert in the evening was also omitted.

The young ladies of the post and a large number of cadets were delightfully entertained on the afternoon of the Fourth at a garden or lawn party given by Mrs. Mills for her guests, the Misses Walnwright. The cadet guests included a large representation from the First and Third Classes.

The Corps of Cadets took up their quarters in Camp Stotsenberg on Friday, July 5. The camp is later than usual this year, but it was well worth waiting for. There are many changes, some in the form of experiments, which may be permanently adopted if found advisable. These are a few among the most noticeable new features of the present camp. Camp Stotsenberg faces north and south, instead of east and west. The officers' tents (the commandant's and tactical officers') are arranged in group at the north end, overlooking the company streets. The tents are of khaki colored canvas. It will be seen that this arrangement brings the rear of the tents instead of the side to view from the visitors' seats, thus insuring greater privacy to the inmates. The interior of the tent is furnished with cots and clothes presses. The gun has faced about completely and now occupies a position at the southeastern limit of the encampment. On the south of the camp there is an open space. It is said that here will be placed the large mess tent which will be necessary when the renovation of the interior of Grant Hall will have made it necessary to abandon the present mess quarters. The guard tents are grouped at the southwest instead of, as formerly, at the northwest, and the visitors' tent is situated to the north of the guard tents, in the position formerly occupied by them. The north end of the encampment is still more or less in the rough, but this will be improved, graded and sodded. The sentry posts have been made to extend to the Fort Clinton road. These are a few among many changes. A marked improvement is seen in the increased space between the tents and also in the raising of the tent floors a foot from the ground.

Artillery drills under Captain Greble, swimming for the Fourth Class under Lieutenant Koehler, and dancing under Prof. Rudolph Vizay are among the July drills.

After many contradictory rumors, it seems at length decided that the Corps of Cadets will visit the Buffalo Exposition August 14-28.

Gen. James H. Wilson, Miss Wilson and Miss Elinor Wilson, of Wilmington, Del.; Major C. W. Whipple, Ordnance Department, and Mrs. and Miss Whipple have been among guests recently registered at the hotel.

Miss Davis left the post on Tuesday last expecting to make some visits before joining her parents in Washington.

Miss George B. Davis and Miss Annie Davis left on the following day, July 3, the former for Washington, the latter for a visit to Miss Lefferts at Belmar, New Jersey.

Major Lusk is spending his vacation leave at the post. The summer hop card is described as an artistic triumph of color design and stamped gilt work. A water color painting of the Hudson River is reproduced and supported by two flags, one stamped with the class crest of 1902, and the other with the 1904 class crest.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 9, 1901.

Mr. Richard Moale Chase, for many years secretary of the Naval Academy, and a member of the historic Chase family of Maryland, died Thursday morning at the Hotel Maryland. On Tuesday evening Mr. Chase had several fainting spells, and at midnight was found on the floor of his room in the hotel, where he had fallen. Mr. Chase was appointed to a clerkship at the Naval Academy in 1855, and when the Academy was moved to Newport, in 1862, Mr. Chase was made secretary at that place, Mr. James M. Harrison, then secretary, remaining here. The position of secretary at the Naval Academy was held by Mr. Chase from that time until two years ago, when he resigned on account of ill-health. Mr. Chase was born Nov. 2, 1826, and was 74 years old. The funeral took place Friday afternoon from St. Anne's Church. The interment was in St. Anne's Cemetery. The pallbearers were Commodore R. L. Pythian, Col. McLane Tilton, Eugene Worthington, John Wirt Randall, Daniel R. Randall, Nevett Steele, Samuel Brooke, Jr., and William M. Holliday.

Richard Coffman, son of Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Coffman, U. S. N., has been appointed alternate to Logan Cresap, son of Lieut. Comdr. Jas. C. Cresap, U. S. N., candidate for a cadetship.

Mrs. Frank Pierce, wife of Boatswain C. F. Pierce, is visiting her mother in New York.

Bathing in the Severn is one of the few recreations left to the families remaining at the Naval Academy during the hot weather. There is no beach available, but the boat-house float is used by the swimmers. Among the ladies who excel in swimming are the Misses Porter, the Misses Niles, Miss Eleanor Terry, Miss Frances Terry, Mrs. Cluverius, Miss Howard, Miss Benson, the Misses Baker and Mrs. Winchell.

Miss Fannie Highley Prosperi, daughter of the late Pharmacist Augustus Prosperi, U. S. N., who served many years at the Naval Academy, was married on

Wednesday to Mr. Waldo O. Bigelow, Jr., son of Major W. O. Bigelow, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Magruder, wife of Lieut. T. P. Magruder, of the U. S. S. Buffalo, has joined her husband at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The family of Lieut. F. Fred Carter is at Smithburg, Va.

Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard, of the U. S. S. Chesapeake, is in the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. Walter Smith, U. S. A., at Fort Meyer.

Mrs. Doyen, wife of Major C. A. Doyen, U. S. Marine Corps, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Fay, of this city.

The first signs of the coming Army and Navy football contest on Franklin Field, on Nov. 30, came last week from the Naval Academy in the form of a request that those desiring tickets for the football game should send to the secretary of the Navy Athletic Association their names, number of tickets desired and address by Nov. 1, 1901.

Congressmen have been notified by a circular letter of the examination of candidates for appointment to the Naval Academy by the Civil Service Commission throughout the United States Aug. 13, 1901, and have been invited to name one principal and five alternates. The entrance examinations will be held in September. Candidates must be between 15 and 20 years of age. The following is a list of vacancies existing after May examination, 1901:

Arizona, 5th district, 6th district.

Arkansas, 1st district, 6th district.

California, 1st district, 7th district.

Colorado, 3d district.

Florida, 2d district.

Georgia, 2d district, 4th district.

Idaho, at large.

Illinois, 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 10, 13th, 18th and 21st districts.

Indiana, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th districts.

Iowa, 4th district, 10th district.

Kansas, 2d district, 5th district, 6th district.

Kentucky, 3d district, 4th district, 10th district.

Louisiana, 1st district, 3d district.

Maryland, 6th district.

Massachusetts, 9th district.

Michigan, 3d district, 4th district, 7th district, 12th district.

Minnesota, 1st district, 5th district, 7th district.

Mississippi, 6th district, 7th district.

Missouri, 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 11th districts.

Nebraska, 1st district, 3d district.

Nevada, at large.

New Jersey, 2d district, 4th district.

New York, 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 21st, 23d and 26th districts.

North Carolina, 1st district, 4th district, 5th district, 8th district.

Ohio, 1st district, 3d district, 4th district, 9th district, 11th district, 15th district, 16th district.

Oklahoma, at large.

Oregon, 2d district.

Pennsylvania, 2d district, 3d district, 5th district, 10th district, 15th district, 17th district, at large.

Rhode Island, 2d district.

South Carolina, 2d district.

South Dakota, at large.

Tennessee, 1st district, 2d district, 4th district.

Texas, 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th districts.

Virginia, 6th district, 10th district.

Washington, at large.

West Virginia, 1st district.

Wisconsin, 4th district, 5th district, 10th district.

PRESIDIO, CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, Cal., July 4, 1901.

The work of reconstructing the general hospital, partially destroyed by fire on June 10, is going forward rapidly.

The excellent band of the 48th Infantry, which gave such a delightful serenade to General Young June 8, serenaded Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Saturday evening, June 29.

Major Gen. William Rufus Shafter, one of Uncle Sam's most famous fighting men, was placed upon the retired list Sunday, June 30. He was relieved of his duties by Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, a hero of three wars and innumerable campaigns. It was a pleasing scene, this transfer of the department command. The numerous friends of General Shafter had decorated his office with the choicest of cut flowers, until the room had the appearance of a fairy bower. After a brief speech by General Shafter, the officers and civilians present were given an opportunity to say farewell to the General. They crowded around the veteran and warmly shook his hand and wished him good luck and a long life. Among those present at the ceremony were: Capt. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., Lieut. J. F. McKinley, Capt. Plummer and Morse, General Babcock, Colonels Marshall, Baldwin, Rawles, Guam, W. R. Smedberg, Sr., and Stone, Major Gibson, Coxe, Hull, Wood and Long.

Capt. G. P. Ahern, 9th Inf., is in the city on his way to Washington and New York.

A concert, complimentary to General Young and the Misses Young, was given at the Occidental Hotel Friday evening, June 28, by the band and regimental chorus of the 48th Infantry. The affair was attended by many of the officers with their families and friends, and the occasion proved a most delightful one.

Col. and Mrs. M. F. Maus left on Wednesday, June 27, for Washington, D. C.

Capt. and Mrs. Percy M. Kessler, after spending a few days in the city, whither Captain Kessler came to pass his examination for promotion, have returned to their post at Fort Casey.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Capt. William F. Lewis, left for Fort Leavenworth Monday, July 1.

Major Robert Burns is registered at the Occidental from Boston.

Mrs. Brown, the widow of Surgeon General Brown, is at the Bella Vista, having been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Cutts, at Mare Island.

Mrs. August V. Duzant, of San Francisco, is visiting the Misses Allenworth at Angel Island.

The home of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Wilson, of Angel Island, has been brightened by the advent of a little son, who was born June 27.

Before many weeks go by, society will be summoned by Gen. S. B. M. Young to the marriage of his charming daughter, Miss Marjorie, to Dr. J. H. Gibon, of Philadelphia. No date has been fixed as yet for the eventful day, but it is about settled that it will take place in September.

Col. W. P. Duvall, commanding officer of the 48th Inf., was presented with a massive loving cup July 2, by a number of the officers of the regiment.

Army officers registering at Department Headquarters during the past two weeks were Capts. R. C. Payne, M. K. Carroll, J. Newton, M. M. McNamee, Geo. L. Hicks, W. F. Jackson, W. H. H. Chapman, Geo. Ruthers, J. B. Houston, J. Buck, N. H. Creager, A. C. Ducat, J. H. Walley, J. Howard and E. F. Willcox; Majors H. W. Cardwell, G. E. Pickett, E. A. Godwin, W. C. Brown, C. L. Furbush, H. F. Hoyt, J. Biddle, W. B. Wing, W. S. Scott and T. C. Goodier; Col. W. R. Duvall; Lieutenants E. J. Ely, K. Sterling, W. E. Davies, E. D. Bricker, J. C. Oakes, E. D. Scott, J. P. Wheat, E. K. Wessel, H. E. Courtney, J. H. Aldrich and G. Kent.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, July 8, 1901.

Colonel Carter and family, who have been visiting Major and Mrs. Dickman, left for Texas last week.

Mrs. Lindsey, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Miller, has returned to Little Rock, Ark., to join her husband, Capt. James Lindsey.

The officers gave an informal hop at the Club Fourth of July night.

A few days ago Capt. C. C. Smith discovered a plot which might have resulted in a wholesale escape from the post guardhouse. Two prisoners had watched their opportunities and removed a considerable portion of the wall of the guardhouse, making a cavity which they faced with brick, to give it the appearance of a solid wall. They had also removed a portion of the floor, and were preparing to tunnel their way out, if necessary. The scheme was discovered, however, too soon for the good of the prisoners, and they are now serving time in solitary confinement.

The following clipping taken from the Kansas City "Star," will be of interest to Lieutenant Buchan's friends. He was very popular in social circles here and in the city before his departure with the 6th Cavalry for China.

"The visit of Minister Conger to W. J. Buchan, the Kansas City lawyer and politician, this morning revived rumors among the gossips that there is a probability of a matrimonial alliance between the Conger and Buchan families. The story is embellished by the gossips and given a pretty color of romance connected with the relief of the foreign legations at Pekin by the allied troops. Frederick E. Buchan, a lieutenant in Troop K, Sixth United States Cavalry, a son of W. J. Buchan, was in the relief column, and the story goes that the young lieutenant and Miss Laura Conger, the daughter of Minister Conger, became mutually attached. The attachment grew, and although no public announcement was ever made, Miss Conger, upon her arrival in the United States, called on the Buchans and spent several days on the Stellida farm, the Buca's summer home. Miss Conger had never previously met any members of the family except the soldier son. Minister Conger's call this morning at Mr. Buchan's office was merely for the purpose of getting acquainted. He had but a few moments to spare, as he had to catch his train."

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

Shanghai, China, May 31, 1901.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking sailed from Shanghai on May 4 having on board as passengers for Yokohama Mrs. C. M. Thomas and daughters, Mrs. Chas. A. Adams and Mrs. F. M. Bostwick, all of whom are homeward bound, following the wake of the Oregon, which vessel sailed from Yokohama on the 16th inst.

The steamer Gaelic, that sailed from here on May 11, had among her passengers Lieut. W. J. Sears, who has been ordered to the Yokohama hospital for treatment. Mrs. Sears accompanied him. Mrs. R. H. Leigh and Mrs. R. R. Belknap also sailed on the Gaelic, en route home.

Among the recent arrivals in Shanghai from Hong Kong are Mrs. J. C. Leonard, wife of Lieutenant Leonard of the Kentucky; Mrs. Victor Blue, with Misses Nellie and Anita Evans, daughters of U. S. Commissioner of Pensions, and Mrs. Chas. A. Gove, wife of Lieutenant Commander Gove of the Kentucky.

At the Connaught House, Hong Kong, are Mrs. H. E. Jewett, wife of Paymaster Jewett of the Monterey, Mrs. L. W. Kite, Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Mrs. C. A. Carr and Mrs. H. R. Insley.

Many changes are occurring in the fleet by the arrival of vessels on the station and by others going home. Besides the Oregon and the Newark those going home are the Castine and the Marietta, ordered to the East coast, the Petrel and Bennington, ordered to the West coast, and the Concord is ordered to Unalaska, expecting to arrive at San Francisco in the fall. Comdr. E. K. Moore will take the Bennington home, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll going to the Helena; Comdr. H. Knox will go on the Concord, Comdr. Wm. Swift going to the Princeton.

The Mosquito Fleet, consisting of the Annapolis, Pisca,ataqua, Wompatuck and Frolic, have arrived at Cavite and are the most recent additions to the fleet.

It is expected that the New Orleans and the Albany will be the only vessels to go to Japan to participate in the ceremonies pertaining to the unveiling of the Perry monument on July 14. There is a rumor that Admiral Kempf may attend with the flagship Kentucky. The New York has arrived at Manila, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Rodgers.

Mrs. Bleeker and Miss Bleeker, Mrs. McCalla and Miss Lily McCalla passed through Shanghai recently en route for home. Mrs. W. F. Halsey, Miss Debora Halsey and Mrs. O. W. Koester passed through Shanghai going to Japan. Mrs. C. J. Decker sailed on the China May 29 for home, Surgeon Decker having gone on the Newark.

Cards are out for an "at home" to be given on the Monadnock on June 1, 4 to 7 p. m. - Dancing, by the cabin and ward-room officers. The Monadnock has just recently returned from target practice, and the "at home" is expected to be a very enjoyable affair.

The Manila "Times" of May 22, anticipating the presence in the harbor at the same time of Rear Admirals Kempf, Remey and Rodgers, said it would be the second time in the history of the American Navy that three Admiral's pennants have flown together in a foreign port. The other time, it says, was during the Spanish War in Cuban waters, with Admirals Sampson, Schley and Watson.

July 13, 1901.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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IN REPLY TO PHILIP SOBER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
The determination to purge the Military Academy of the features which disgrace it is prosecuted by gentlemen of civil and army life who have the ability and the courage to do it.

It would take volumes to enumerate the obnoxious practices and explain why they are obnoxious. To fair-minded, loyal people it is sufficient that the committee selected by Congress to investigate conditions there found false ideas about personal rights and honor. The first duty of a soldier is to obey orders; hence whether the decision of Congress is concurred in or not is of no consideration. It is for cadets to obey regulations, old and new. General Merritt's critical remarks about "class organizations, class cheers, and other nonsense" are heartily endorsed. It is at class meetings that the decision is reached to "silence the officer in charge." It is from class meeting that the cadets run in riot and mutiny on the plain and train the retreat gun on the Commandant's quarters.

The condemnation of an athletic spirit at West Point is approved for the reason that such enthusiasm as is found there does little things of far more importance. For example, the biggest brute in my class, who had hazed many a little plebe into unconsciousness, was made a hero of when found to be a star tackle. The physical benefit may be derived in the gymnasium and by plenty of out-of-door exercise.

The wild cheers and hurrahing show uncreditable obliviousness of the purpose of their cadetship, and is prejudicial to military discipline.

One who loves the Academy, not for what it is, but for what it was, in the days of Generals Hardee, Schofield, Howard, Porter, Pennington and Baird, and when Barlow, Flagler, Wilson and Michie were cadets, will welcome the return of the days when "cadets were nice, good little cadets, and moved out to their recreation in dress coats and a timorous frame of mind, lest some regulation be broken."

What lover of truth and wisdom would not prefer such condition to the present farce, where cadets punish officers and mutiny and dishonor are not infrequent.

N. R. CHAMBLISS.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Memorial Day passed quietly in Manila. The usual military tribute was paid to the memory of the dead by both Army and Navy. Business houses closed and all the morning the flags on Government buildings and ships hung at half mast. At noon the guns of Fort Santiago fired the national salute. This was taken up by the war vessels in the harbor till the shores of the bay gave back the echoes as of a battle. Various plans had been made to commemorate the day, says the "New American," and an extensive program outlined, with committees to carry it into effect. This included a procession, decoration of the graves with flowers and appropriate addresses. But through misunderstanding of the duties assigned, the parties failed to carry out the arrangements and the floral offerings were lacking. Then the gathering at the cemetery was omitted. In the evening the 6th Artillery Band played sacred music and national anthems on the Luneta. The numbers were splendidly rendered and met with a heartfelt response from the listeners. During the evening Judge Norris delivered an address on the meaning of the day.

Decoration Day was fittingly celebrated at Dagupan, P. I. The parade, consisting of one company of soldiers headed by the 17th Infantry band, was formed on the plaza and began the march to the cemetery. The parade was augmented by the Hospital Corps when it passed the Base Hospital. At the cemetery the ceremonies were solemn and impressive and, says the Manila "Times," could the friends of the boys lying asleep in the cold ground have witnessed the occasion, they would have been pleased. Master Frank Davis, the four-year-old son of Captain and Mrs. W. D. Davis, placed flags on the graves and the ladies of Dagupan decorated them with flowers. Fourteen brave boys of the U. S. Army are buried in the military cemetery at Dagupan. At 12 o'clock, noon, the band proceeded to the plaza and "played up" the U. S. flag. Several nationalairs were rendered, at the conclusion of which the program of the day was terminated.

As an evidence of the good feeling between the 16th Infantry and the inhabitants of the Aparri district, Northern Luzon, we note that at a recent grand fiesta of the natives, at Aparri, the 16th Infantry Band had a prominent part in the religious procession, playing the dead march of the occasion. The solemnity of this parade, in which the people were proud to have the American band play, was shown by the presence in the line of floats representing Christ, the Virgin Mary, Peter denying the Lord, Pilate's wife, etc. Thousands flocked to the place to see the ceremonies.

There was so much misinformation put out about the capture of General Diocno that the Manila "Times" said: "With reference to the capture of General Diocno we are asked to state that at the time Diocno was captured a detachment of C Co., 6th Infantry, was three miles away, under command of Lieutenant Bolles. It was F Co., 18th Infantry (a detachment of 45 men under Captain Murray), who captured Diocno. The official report gives F Co., 18th Infantry, the credit, assisted by a detachment of the 6th Infantry."

Major Harry Orwig, together with the guard that took the Filipino exiles to Guam, returned to Manila on May 26 on the U. S. S. Solace. The place where the prisoners are located is about three miles from Agana, or half way between that town and Peti. It was once the residence of some Spanish officers. All the old buildings have been torn down and new ones erected for the exiles and the officers in charge. The grounds include one acre, and this is strongly enclosed with barbed wire, which marks the limit for them to exercise and move around in. The broad expanse of the Pacific is within their view. Their love for political activity is shown by the fact that the prisoners have formed a small-sized government of their own and elected General Pio del Pilar as their president, and they all take great interest in carrying out the laws they have laid down for themselves. One death only has resulted among them since leaving Manila.

The Aparri "News" of May 25 said: "Captain and Quartermaster J. Newton, 16th Inf., has been ordered to proceed to Manila on account of the precarious state of his health, and will from thence be ordered to the States. It is very probable that Captain Newton will stay there indefinitely, as his condition is such, we are sorry to state, that positively forbids him a longer sojourn in a tropical climate. It is hoped that a long rest and change

of climate may be of benefit to him." The same issue had this to say on the relieving of Capt. G. W. Povey, A. Q. M., U. S. V., and depot Q. M. and A. Q. M. of the district: "The Quartermaster's Department loses in Captain Povey one of its most efficient officers. The immense amount of work Captain Povey has accomplished in this district alone, and the results attained in a comparative short time, prove this assertion. Captain Povey has not only the gratitude of the entire regiment, but has also earned the highest commendation from the district commander, Colonel Hood, for his efficient services."

This, from the Manila "Times" of June 6, shows how the activities of civil and political life are replacing the horrors of war in Luzon. It appears that a delegation came from Morong province to Pasig to protest against amalgamation with Manila for civil government purposes. The "Times" says: "At Pasig the commission was greeted with the usual parades headed by bands, and listened for three hours to vigorous hot-headed oratory from the Morong delegates opposed to the annexation of the two provinces, who demanded a separate civil government, believing themselves to be financially and executively able to maintain their own provincial government. The Manila province delegates will occupy the floor during the afternoon's session. The meeting is being held in the parish church of Pasig, which is the only building in this dilapidated town capable of seating a crowd."

Here is a good suggestion from the "News," of Aparri, Luzon, the 16th Infantry journal: "The assurance that the concerts of our band are highly appreciated by those that have the good fortune to listen to them has often been given in these columns; it is therefore not necessary to repeat them. But we would like to make the suggestion to the authorities to give each of the first sergeants a program to post on the bulletin board of the company for the benefit of the enlisted men. This will not only increase the interest in the music that is played, but will also help to convey the meaning of the descriptive pieces, the proper enjoyment of which, without a program, is totally lost to the majority."

Many knotty problems confront the statistician now engaged in census taking in the Philippines. The Spanish censuses of 1887 and 1896 were incomplete and inaccurate, and besides this many of the records are missing. Another difficulty is attributable to the greater activity of our troops in some sections of the islands than others, which has not given the military officers the desirable opportunity of reporting data of their districts. The razure, growth and removals of towns, the transmigrations of the people in many parts as the outcome of the military conflicts, and the scriptory changes in the nomenclature of towns, due to the mixture of languages, are all serious difficulties. A striking example is the town of Cabaruan, in Pangasinan province, which has in two years grown to a population of 19,000. Cabaruan was until 1896 a barrio of the pueblo of Urdaneta, and up to 1890 its population was about 1,000. To-day military reports place its inhabitants at 20,000. In evidence of this rapid growth, the location of this town is not marked on any map. The town of Bangued, Abra, is an opposite case. The Spanish census gives the population of Bangued as 16,596, but the data supplied by the military officials of the present occupation estimate it at 11,188. The census so far as taken shows an actual decrease.

Lots of things are coming into the lives of our soldiers to make them feel that life is worth the living in the Philippines; such, for instance, as this, which we find in the Iloilo correspondence of the Manila "New American": "Some of our very sprightly ladies have taken to horseback riding. We noticed a very alluring, attractive bunch of femininity on one of our country roads the other evening, and we really had to blush. It is not often we do that sort of thing, as it is very seldom that we get an opportunity to flash our innocence and purity, but on this occasion we blushed. They might have been Turkish trousers or divided skirts or elongated bloomers, or almost anything, and we are still shaking dice to see what they really were. They were certainly one or two on us."

The headquarters and band of the 8th Infantry are stationed at Calamba. Its band is one of the best that ever struck the island. When the band strikes down the main thoroughfare every evening at guard-mount, says the "New American," the gugu maidens from Calamba and all the barrios adjacent gaze with admiring eyes upon the graceful forms of Drum Major Lute and Sergeant Major Pauli. Quartermaster Johnson and his assistants are also great favorites and are quite popular with the native ladies. The paper says that G Company is known as "Terrett's Indians."

DR. SARGENT ON HAZING.

Some of the delicate ladies and gentlemen that were so profoundly shocked, or appeared so, by the hazing disclosures last winter at West Point, should read "Ideals in Physical Education," in the New York "Medical News," by Dr. D. A. Sargent, the widely known authority on athletics at Harvard University. He touches upon hazing in this vigorous way:

"When the papers were filled with denunciations of the West Point cadets for their rough and cruel practices upon under class men, it did not occur to the general public that these are qualities that must necessarily be bred into the man who would become a professional soldier. A much more agreeable way for us to become reconciled to the stern qualities in our young men, especially if we wish to raise an army, is to attribute these rough, cruel and even fiendish qualities to those who happen to be for the time being our enemies. We have all read about the inhuman cruelties of our Southern brethren during the Civil War, the barbarous cruelties of the Spanish soldiers, and the fiendish conduct of the Chinese Boxers and the Filipinos. By attributing diabolical qualities to an opponent we may excuse ourselves for trying 'to do him up' or 'put him out of the game.'

"These are simply the remnants of primitive characteristics, possessed by our early ancestors, when those who were not members of the tribe were enemies of the tribe, whom it was one's first duty to wound or kill. When rival boxers deliberately try to 'knock each other out,' and friendly baseball players 'spike' a runner, or throw dirt in a baseman's eyes; when the fair devotees of the basketball hiss every attempt of the visiting team to make a goal; when grave and dignified professors rush up and down the side lines of the football field shouting 'down him,' 'kill him,' and delicate ladies who but a moment before shrank from witnessing the 'brutal' game, with flushed cheeks and staring eyes wildly shriek their approval, one might reasonably ask if this, also, is not an exhibition of some of the recurrent traits of our barbaric ancestry."

STATE TROOPS.

The annual encampment of the District of Columbia Militia, beginning July 18, 1901, will deal as nearly as possible with actual service conditions, and particular attention will be paid to guard duty and extended-order drill.

The annual encampment of the First Regiment Infantry, Vermont National Guard, will be held at the State camp ground, near Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from Saturday, August 17, to Friday, August 23, inclusive. Col. J. Gray Estey is assigned to duty at the encampment as Post Commander.

Major General Roe, of New York, announces that Lieut. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer, is, in addition to his regular duties, detailed, until further orders, as Inspector of Artillery and placed in charge of all matters relating to that branch of the service. Major F. T. Leigh, Signal Officer, is, in addition to his regular duties, detailed, until further orders, as Inspector of Signal Corps and placed in charge of all matters relating to that branch of the service; and Major L. M. Greer, A. D. C., is, in addition to his regular duties, detailed, until further orders, as Inspector of Cavalry and placed in charge of all matters relating to that branch of the service.

The application of the Second Company, Governor's Horse Guard, of Connecticut, Major Luserne Ludington, commanding (as embodied in the petition of the Commandant, and 56 others of said command), is granted by the Commander-in-Chief, and said company is organized as a troop of cavalry and designated Troop A, Cavalry, Connecticut National Guard.

Capt. William M. Palmer, 7th New York, has had charge of the competitions at Creedmoor for places on the team to represent the State at the matches of the New Jersey Rifle Association at Sea Girt.

2d Lieut. George W. Preece, of Co. I, 12th New York, has been elected first lieutenant, despite the efforts of a certain portion of the company, led by an ex-non-com, to defeat him. This non-com, by the way, is a man who disgraced his uniform at Creedmoor some time ago to such an extent that Colonel Dyer ripped off his chevrons, and later gave the man his discharge and forbade him entrance to the armory. The man is a supporter of ex-Captain Raborg, who interceded for him to Colonel Dyer. He has taken upon himself the getting up of a loving cup for Captain Raborg. Members of the company, however, are not falling over each other in their eagerness to chip in for the cup, and not a few denounce the efforts of the ex-non-com, especially as the company has never taken any official action towards procuring a cup, and members declare that their names have been put down on a list as subscribers without authority. Members of the company are wondering how an officer can get any credit from a loving cup secured by a disgraced non-com. This particular non-com, was announced as a candidate against Lieutenant Preece, and Colonel Dyer very promptly reduced the corporal who made the nomination to the ranks. It was an insult to the well-meaning members of the company to propose such a candidate, as well as disrespect to the Colonel.

FINE TRIBUTE TO NOBLE ARMY WOMAN.

(From the Manila Times, June 1.)

With the departure of Mrs. Chas. R. Greenleaf for the United States the Manila Library loses one of its hardest workers. Through noble self-sacrifice on her part, and unceasing work in the face of most trying discouragements, the results of her efforts slowly but surely began to tell, until to-day Manila can boast of a fine library. The institution has now become a Government one, having recently been taken under the wing of the Insular Government, with bright prospects for the early erection of a building for its use. Books are still pouring into Manila on every transport, and it is believed that in a short time the work so humbly begun by Mrs. Greenleaf and other Army ladies stationed in Manila will branch out into the other larger towns of the Philippine Islands, for the edification and recreation of the soldiers stationed in the Archipelago. The work of establishing this library required nearly all of Mrs. Greenleaf's time, and she nobly sacrificed her social pleasures and duties in her zealous desire to see it accomplished. The monument she leaves behind in Manila will more than repay her for the sacrifices made.

LOUD COMPLAINT FROM APARRI.

(From the Aparri (P. I.) News, 16th Inf. Journal.)

In one of our previous issues we referred to the injustice that has been done by the administration to the discharged Regular in regard to transportation home. Lately insult has been added to injury. Those men that are in Manila waiting to be taken home whenever the Government should feel pleased to fulfill its part of the contract have been forced to clean streets in Manila, and those refusing are put in solitary confinement. The Regular never did expect recognition or thanks either from the Government or the American public. He has, through all these long years, been accustomed to take an outside seat, to knock at the back door, and, even if it is hard to swallow, to be considered while he is in the Service as not belonging to those of our brethren whose maxim, "equality" has been the foundation stone of this glorious republic of ours.

A "Special Report of the United States Board on Geographic Names" has been issued from the Government Printing Office, relating to the geographic names in the Philippine Islands. This report bears the date of May, 1901, consists of fifty-nine pages, and was prepared under the direction of Capt. C. C. Todd, U. S. N., chiefly from Spanish charts, and comprises not less than 4,000 coastwise names. In this connection there has been prepared another list of some 6,000 Philippine geographic names in Washington, under the direction of Rev. Joseph Algue, Director of the Jesuit Observatory at Manila. These names, arranged in three groups and accompanied by thirty maps, have been recently printed by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey as an introduction to its "Special Publication No. 3, Atlas of the Philippine Islands." This report is not only interesting but exceedingly valuable for the commercial world, and marks the new impress made upon the world by the occupation of the Philippine group by the United States. Copies of this report can be obtained by application to the U. S. Naval Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

THE DISTURBANCE IN GUAM.

In a report forwarded to the Navy Department, Commander Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., Governor of Guam, announces that the mutiny among the marine garrison in the island has been ended and order has been established. The order says that the ringleaders in the trouble have been discovered and the garrison has been released from confinement. The trouble arose from the action of Governor Schroeder in confining the garrison to quarters under guard because marines who were supposed to have stolen the last barrel of whisky from the national stores had not been informed on by their comrades. An order was issued directing the confinement of the entire garrison to its barracks. About half the members of the garrison escaped and took to the woods, but were captured and held for trial by court-martial. In an order on the subject Governor Schroeder referred to the marines as scoundrels and hoodlums. Secretary Long has written to Governor Schroeder for a report of the disorders and for an explanation of the character of the language used by him in the orders.

The Navy Department has received the following order issued by the Governor supplementing his first order and softening the reflections on the Marines:

Government House, Island of Guam, May 14, 1901.
The commandant of this station is congratulated upon the promptness with which in less than two days evidence was found which apparently tends to the discovery of the perpetrators of a theft of private property alluded to in Naval Station Order No. 4. This confirms the belief that members of an honorable profession do not wish to harbor thieves in their midst.

It must be pointed out that the first duty of the battalion, duty for which it was sent to Guam, is primarily the protection of Government property. While there are one or two members of the command who had cause to suspect possible thieves of private property, there are a dozen who positively know who stole the public property. If they wish it they can have this matter cleared up at once. The entire command is now waiting to hear from them, and it is hoped that American manhood will continue to assert itself and refuse to permit the reputation and privileges of all to suffer in order to screen a few criminals who do not deserve much leniency.

SEATON SCHROEDER,
Commander, U. S. N., Governor.

1102 13th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
June 24, 1901.

Smith & Wesson Arms Co.,
Springfield, Mass.:

Gentlemen:

In the fall of 1890 I purchased one of your new Army model revolvers No. (67), which I carried with me continually during my service in Southern Luzon, P. I.

The revolver gave me entire satisfaction in every respect, particularly as to range and accuracy. I wish you to compare the revolver with the watch, which is made of gun metal. Both gun and watch were subject to the same climatic conditions; the watch being carried in a leather case on my left wrist, and the revolver in a leather holster at my right side.

You will observe that while the case of the watch has been completely destroyed by rust, there is hardly a mark on the revolver; yet the watch received the better care of the two. Nearly if not quite a thousand shots have been fired from the revolver, yet the barrel is as bright and the rifling as perfect as when I received the weapon from you; and let me add that the cartridges used were of the smokeless variety, which you particularly advise should not be used. I cannot see that the gun has been injured in the slightest by their use.

Believing that a comparison of the watch and revolver (under the circumstances) would be of some interest to those interested in such matters I left them with your representative at the Pan-American. When he is through with them, will you kindly give the revolver a thorough overhauling, rebluing the barrel, if possible, returning it with the bill for said repairs to me.

I do not consider that your arms and work need any further recommendation, but if it will benefit you, you are at liberty to publish any portion or all of this letter.

Very respectfully,

J. B. WEBB,
1st Lieut. and Bat. Adjt., 46th U. S. V.

THE DISTURBANCE IN GUAM.

A "List of the Stations of the Russian Army," lately officially published in Russia, gives the present strength of the Russian Army as follows: Infantry, 1,119 battalions, which are formed into 281 regiments; cavalry (regular), 403 squadrons, formed into 67 regiments; Cossack cavalry, 320 sotnias, formed into 53 regiments; artillery, 450 field, 29 horse and 16 mountain batteries (mostly of eight guns each), 20 Cossack and 27 mortar, or field howitzer, batteries; engineers, 95 sapper, 28 telegraph, 16 pontoon and 36 railway companies, with seven field engineer and two siege engineer parks. The number of new quick-firing guns actually in construction is 1,500; the ultimate total of these will be 6,000.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, commission bearing date February 2, 1901, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Room 7, 1517 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' Tabular Series Grammar, Arithmetical, U. S. History—New editions just issued—50 cents each, postpaid; \$2.00 per set. W. B. Marston, publisher, 42 East 29th St., N. Y. City.

Stops Diarrhea and Stomach Cramps.
Dr. Sieger's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

BORN.

BERTSCH.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 1st, a son to Mrs. W. H. Bertsch, wife of Capt. W. H. Bertsch, 4th U. S. Infantry.

KALBACH.—On Tuesday, July 9, 1901, at Annapolis, Md., to Mrs. Andrew E. Kalbach, wife of Lieutenant Kalbach, a son.

WILSON.—At Fort McDowell, Cal., June 26, 1901, to the wife of Capt. William H. Wilson, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, a son.

MARRIED.

BETHELL—HARTSUFF.—At New York City, July 8, 1901, Frank H. Bethell to Miss Florence A. Hartsuff, daughter of Col. A. Hartsuff, U. S. A., retired.

HARTMAN—ROBINSON.—On the evening of June 26, at the residence of the bride's father, 724 N. 42d street, Philadelphia, by Rev. Alfred Lee Royer, Chaplain U. S. N., Henry L. Hartman, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Florence Claude Robinson, daughter of Capt. Lewis W. Robinson, U. S. N.

HUTCHINS—QUIMBY.—At Suffolk, Va., June 19, 1901, Mr. Charles Lee Hutchins and Miss Frances Loryma Quimby, daughter of Mrs. Lucy H. Quimby and the late Capt. W. M. Quimby, U. S. Army.

HASKELL—FARRELL.—At Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 3, Lieut. W. N. Haskell, U. S. A., to Winifred Agnes Farrell, of Albany.

DIED.

EILERS.—At Cavite, P. I., June 30, 1901, Gunner Henry A. Eilers, U. S. Navy.

JOYNES.—At Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., July 6, 1901, Charlotte Lucretia Stratton Joynes, widow of the late James Joynes, 1st Lieutenant 19th Reserve Corps, and 42d and 17th Infantry, and mother of 1st Lieut. John W. Joynes, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

MASSEY.—At Manila July 12, 1901, Lieut. S. F. Massey, U. S. A., retired, of dysentery.

McCLURE, JR.—At Catbalogan, Samoa, P. I., July 1, 1901, of dysentery, Lieut. Charles McClure, 30th U. S. Infantry.

PAULDING.—At Cold Spring, N. Y., July 3, 1901, Emily Pearson, widow of James U. Paulding.

SANDOZ.—At Jamestown, R. I., July 5, 1901, Adeline Sandoz, infant daughter of Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, U. S. N., and Anna M. Sandoz. Funeral at Norfolk, Va.

STANFIELD.—At Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, July 6, James L. Stanfield, in the 67th year of his age.

STRANG.—At New Orleans, La., June 20, 1901, Mrs. Leontine E. Strang, widow of the late Col. Edward J. Strang, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A.

TILGHMAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1901, Gen. Benjamin C. Tilghman, U. S. V.

WARREN.—At Washington, D. C., July 9, 1901, Mr. William J. Warren, chief clerk, office of Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., and brother of the late Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A.

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The co-operation of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies has been requested by the Navy Department in preventing delays in the construction of armored vessels now on the stocks or authorized. The Secretary of the Navy explains in a letter to these companies that if they do not deliver more armor within the next year than is required by their contracts the vessels ready for their armor must wait. Such delay, he says in substance, may serve to prevent Congress from authorizing more vessels at the next session unless deliveries of armor are made in sufficient quantities to keep abreast of ship construction, and that it will be useless to attempt to build more armoured vessels until those now under way are completed. In view of the action of Congress at its last session in not authorizing the construction of any armored vessels, it has been practically determined that the naval programme of the Department for armored vessels, to be submitted to the Naval Committee of the two houses next December will embrace two battleships and two armored cruisers. What other vessels will be included in the programme has not been decided. The monthly progress report of Chief Naval Constructor Bowles shows that in June practically no work was done on naval vessels under construction by shipbuilding firms. This condition is due principally to the machinists' strike, and in the case of torpedo boats to non-delivery of material by steel makers. Work has not been started on any of the six armored cruisers of the Pennsylvania class except the Colorado, which the Cramps are building, and only 2 per cent. was done on that vessel.

A newspaper headline reads: "Has Emperor Kwang-Hsu been murdered?" He has; fourteen times within our remembrance.—Detroit News.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS, Advances Made to Officers of the Army

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CIVILITIES SHOWN TO THE U. S. S. HARTFORD

Official advices from Copenhagen give interesting details of the civilities extended to the U. S. S. Hartford on the occasion of her arrival at that city. The Hartford is recognized as having been the flagship of the famous Admiral, and the Danes have the greatest admiration for Admiral Farragut. Captain Hawley reports that the utmost official welcome met his ship on her arrival, and the stay of the Hartford at the capital has been one long series of feasts and festivals. The next port to be visited by the Hartford will be Stockholm.

In Leith, Scotland, the Hartford received a most astonishing reception and one that clearly demonstrated the friendly feeling of the British public toward our Navy. A committee of twenty-three prominent citizens, with Provost Mackie as president, arranged a series of entertainments for the officers and men covering each day of the week beginning June 9.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Moderator of the Church of Scotland Assembly, was invited by the committee to preach a sermon, and tickets were issued to 200 of the leading citizens of Edinburgh and Leith. A steamer (the Stirling Castle) was chartered and the party proceeded to the anchorage of the Hartford, about two miles out in the Roads. The service began at 3.30 p. m. Sunday. The Moderator was in his court dress, a costume which while quite novel to the youngsters of the crew, was dignified and well suited the venerable clergyman. At the close of the service an hour was spent inspecting the ship, after which the visitors left for the shore. As their steamer shoved off, the men, lining the rail, silently raised their caps, a spontaneous tribute of respect to Dr. Mitchell, who had preached a practical sermon to which the closest attention was given.

On Monday afternoon the Stirling Castle again came alongside, bringing the provost and other officials of Leith to return the captain's official call. The liberty party of 250 men were invited on board and taken ashore when the steamer left. As many as wished—about 50—left her at the landing, but the remainder accepted an invitation from Leith to an excursion under the Firth Bridge and a picnic at Aberdour, on the Fife side of the Firth. The Hartford's band was on board, and a band from the city, together with a detachment of soldiers of the Black Watch and sailors from H. M. S. Cockchafer, joined the party at the pier. Passing up the Firth and under the bridge, the steamer rounded the stern of an old line-of-battle ship, H. M. S. Caledonia, which has about 500 young Scotch lads aboard, in training for the Royal Navy. These manned the rigging as the picnickers passed, and cheered again and again as long as they could be heard. The reply was equally hearty.

When Aberdour was reached the first thing was quite a substantial meal (called "a pie") by the entertainers. Then followed sports on a pretty stretch of green-sward near the beach, until 6 o'clock, when another meal was spread in a large hall. Bailie Mackie took the chair, and after the dinner, which all enjoyed thoroughly, made a little speech of welcome, which was answered by Chaplain Steele, of the Hartford, who, in closing, proposed three cheers for the King, and the two flags, both red, white and blue, which were given most heartily, together with three more for President McKinley.

On Tuesday, June 11, at the "Victoria Baths" of the city of Leith, took place a swimming contest between a Leith club, which held the championship of the town, and a team from the Hartford. The honors were even. Four events were competitive, the rest of the program being exhibitions. Of the four, the Hartford won two—a swimming "tug-of-war" and the "greasy pole," losing

by an inch or two the 100-yards dash and the squadron race.

Wednesday afternoon a party of 150 men of the first conduct class were the guests of the Anglo-American League at a beautiful country place about three miles from Edinburgh. A party of the officers were present and a generally good time was provided. Sports, with money prizes, were enjoyed on the adjoining links of the Ladies' Golf Club, a fine luncheon was served and at dark all returned to the ship well pleased with the day.

On Thursday the corporation of Edinburgh entertained 200 men from the ship. A number of open charabancs met the party at the dock-yard gates at 10.30 a. m. and a delightful drive was taken around the city, winding up at 1 o'clock in front of the Music Hall. Here a characteristic Scotch dinner was served. Lord Provost Steel and the entire City Council sat at the table on the stage, while a number of non-commissioned and petty officers from H. M. S. Anson, H. M. S. Caledonia and the two Highland regiments were seated with the sailors at the tables. A handsome menu card, printed in colors, with the two flags entwined and the arms of the city embossed in gold on the cover, was given each guest as a souvenir. During the meal the band of the Black Watch and two pipers of the regiment rendered selections, while Scotch dances and songs were rendered by professional talent. Two of the Hartford's men and a petty officer from the Anson also sang and danced. Toasts were proposed to the King, the President, "Our Guests," and hearty cheers were given by the Americans for the British Army and Navy. The party was driven back to the landing after the dinner. In reply to a cordial address of welcome by City Treasurer Cranston, Boatswain Arthur Nickerson, U. S. N., made an apt speech expressing the appreciation of the ship's company. At night Lord Provost Steel and the corporation gave a banquet to Captain Hawley and the officers of the ship. It was a perfect dinner, perfectly served and thoroughly enjoyed by the guests. During the dinner a choice program of music was rendered.

On Friday the Dock Commission of Leith gave a luncheon in their chambers to Captain Hawley and officers.

At night Provost Mackie and the committee had arranged for a concert on the ship. About 300 guests and performers came in one of the Galloway steamers at 7.30. The spar deck was covered in and every chair and bench on board brought up. The crew sat on their ditty boxes and all were able to see and hear. The concert was in keeping with the whole week's entertainment. The best talent of the two cities volunteered and a charming evening was spent. After the concert refreshments were served to the visitors in the wardroom, and at 10.30 they left the ship, with loud and continued cheering on both sides.

Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, an audience of over 10,000 people crowded into the Victoria Park to witness a contest between the Hartford Athletic Club and the Leith Gymnasium. This gymnasium has held the amateur athletic championship of Scotland for the past two years. Yet the Hartfords were able to win several of the events, including the running broad jump, the tug-of-war and the weight lifting and other contests. For each event gold medals were given by the city of Leith. After the sports Captain Hawley presented Provost Mackie and the City Council with a handsome picture of the ship under sail, from the ship's company, as a token of appreciation of the kindness shown. Pictures of the ship and crew were also presented by the officers and men to the city of Edinburgh, the Leith Sailors' Home (whose superintendent, Thomas Mitchell, made all these arrangements for their pleasure) and to the Leith Gymnasium. Two large silver loving cups were purchased by the crew, one of which was presented to Provost Mackie and the other to Lord Provost Steel. They were suitably inscribed. The Leith papers issued

special editions at the end of the week, giving full accounts of the events.

On Sunday morning Chaplain Steel gave up his morning service to the Very Rev. Father Laughren, of the Roman Catholic Church in Leith, who said mass and preached an excellent sermon to the Roman Catholic members of the ship's company. On Monday night, June 17, about 80 of the contestants in swimming and athletics came off in the ship's boats as guests of the Hartford Athletic Club, and were entertained with sports, a band concert and a meal spread by the chief master-at-arms mess. They sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "For They are Jolly Good Fellows," and cheered themselves hoarse in leaving. The Hartford sailed for Norway the next morning.

GROWTH OF ARMY EXPENDITURES.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

The illicit sales of Army stores in San Francisco following the trials in Manila have led to scattering charges all over the country that the Army and its officers are cankered.

Army expenditures for four fiscal years past are in round numbers about \$595,000,000, more rather than less. The four years before they were \$200,000,000. This increase of \$395,000,000, or nearly \$2,000,000 a week for four years, is new outlay. There have been the trial of three men in Manila and the illicit sales just reported in San Francisco, whose total amount is unknown. Business men who manage great enterprises know what the "moral hazard" is in any big business and most of all in any big increase to a big business. They know the steady stream of dubious cases in any large enterprise. They have had experience of the constant rainfall of small slips in big department stores and big factories. They are familiar with the clerks in banks and in fiduciary relations who drop out and none the wiser. They know how quickly, when a business of \$1,000,000 grows suddenly to \$2,500,000 a year, the honesty of weak men gives way under the strain. They understand above all how hard it is to add largely to an old staff or to create a new one, without bringing under temptation men who cannot stand the novel strain.

The general public is ignorant of all this, but big driving business men know that these things are true. The United States Army has quadrupled its size and trebled its expenditure in the last four years, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, fiscal years. We put it to business men if there has not been an amazing absence of fraud and of failure to withstand temptation? Was ever a big business expanded so rapidly in the experience of any business man of wide affairs without more men succumbing, more scandals and more trials?

First Chinaman: "I understand we are to pay the Powers an enormous sum of money. Well, that shows that we have defeated them much worse than America did Spain." Second Chinaman: "Ah, how so?" First Chinaman: "Why, America paid Spain only twenty million dollars."—Judge.

The New York "Medical Journal," says: "There is a good deal of feeling over the failure of the United States Government to make provision in the Army for homeopathic surgeons. Surgeon General Sternberg, U. S. Army, is said to be in sympathy with such a movement."

The worst thing in the world that could happen to any country, said General Sir Redvers Buller, is what is known as the jingo feeling.

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District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee.
The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:
Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.
Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.
Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.
Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols. (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.)
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo.; Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., in temporary command.
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich.; Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.
Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael; Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 13th Cav.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Regiment—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Manila, P. I.; Headquarters and I, K and L, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; M, West Point.

SIGN CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, So. D.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba. I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

4th Cav.—Ordered from Manila to United States. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E, Fort Grant, Ariz.; G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantánamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, Fort McIntosh, Texas.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Meade, South Dakota; A and C, Fort Assinabine, Montana.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and K, L and M, Presidio, San

Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Yosemite National Park, address Wawona, Cal.; I, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

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11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Wash.; 27th Co., Manila; 28th Co., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 29th and 30th Cos., San Francisco, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d and 33d Cos., San Francisco, Cal.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 50th Cos., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 52nd Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

53d, 54d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

60th, 53d and 57th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 60th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Fort Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.

Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Port Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat. address San Francisco, Cal.

9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., address San Francisco, Cal.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th and 13th Bats., address San Francisco, Cal.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Bands.—1st, Sullivans Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kans.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.; 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila;

F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. I.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; address San Francisco, Cal., for present; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; address San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. A and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.; C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered from Manila to the United States; address for the present, San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russel, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdqs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rican Provisional Regt.—Headquarters San Juan, P. R.

Note.—For future stations of troops ordered from Manila see G. O. 91 published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 6, page 1089.

For other changes ordered see also G. O. 94, H. Q. A., published in this issue.

CHURCH AND PRIVATE BUDGET FOR WAR.

The Argentine Republic and Chili are not on as good terms as they might be and this makes the citizens of the former country view with apprehension the smallness of their Army. From a recent number of a military paper of that country, "El Porvenir Militar," we find that the leading men have been so frightened over the prospect of losing their independence that they have drawn upon their individual pockets to do better by the Army than the country has felt disposed to do. This paper recently said: "The war budget was considerably reduced in 1900 and we could support only 7,000 soldiers. Supposing that each of them is equal to two Chilians, the proportion is not to our advantage, since our large and good friends keep up from 18,000 to 20,000 men. We are in the same state of inferiority in naval matters. Happily some rich men have used their wealth for a patriotic purpose."

Then are cited some of the gifts. One man gave ground with a building for the installation of a military college. Another offered a million to arrange a field for manoeuvres not far from the capital. Mr. M. P. donated his income for two months to buy two Krupp batteries, while a rich merchant gave 5,000 horses. The Jesuits have decided to have built in England a cruiser of 8,000 tons, while a certain Mr. M. A. has sent in an order for 20,000 German Mausers. A committee of bishops have instituted a number of collections, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the defense of the country.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

From a parliamentary paper recently issued it appears that the total strength of the British Navy is 106,507 men and boys. The executive branch includes 49,222 men, the engineer branch 25,958, other branches 12,803 and Royal Marines 18,461.

The Italian battleship *Regina Margherita*, laid down in November, 1898, and lately launched at Spezia, is the most powerful vessel of the Italian fleet. The following are her dimensions: Length, 426 ft. 6 in.; beam, 78 ft. 2 in.; draught, 27 ft. 4 in.; displacement, 13,426 tons. The two triple-expansion engines, fed by twenty-eight Niclausse water-tube boilers, calculated to develop 19,000 horse-power with forced, and 16,000 horse-power with natural draught, are expected to develop a speed of between nineteen and twenty knots. The extreme coal capacity is 2,000 tons, the bunkers being arranged longitudinally, as additional protection. The hull consists of 5,000 tons of soft steel, wood being almost entirely excluded. The thickness of the armored belt varies from 4 in. to 6 in., that of the gun turrets being 8 in. and that of the armored deck 3 in.

It appears from the "Moniteur de la Flotte" that the list of ships to be put in hand under the French estimates for 1902 has been looked forward to with great interest, but has been a little delayed. There are, at the present time, on the point of being laid down, in hand, or completing, not less than 95 vessels, including 4 battleships, 14 armored cruisers, 24 destroyers, 28 various torpedo boats and 25 submarines. The battleships of the new program, 1901, are the *Republique* and *Patrie*, which we have described, the armored cruisers *Leon Gambetta*, *Jules Ferry* and *Victor Hugo*, and 20 destroyers, of which eight have yet to be put in hand, as well as 22 torpedo boats. The 20 new submarines will be named *Naiade*, *Proteo*, *Perle*, *Esturgeon*, *Bonite*, *Thon*, *Souffleur*, *Dorade*, *Lynx*, *Ludion*, *Loutre*, *Castor*, *Phoque*, *Otarie*, *Meduse*, *Oursin*, *Grenadier*, *Anguille*, *Alose* and *Truite*, also the *Silure* and *Espadon*. The number of vessels of the new program is 60, out of the total of 95, which will all be in hand during the year 1901.

Sir Edward Seymour, of the British Navy, recently offered a special prize for great-gun firing in China. The *Terrible*, in her prize-firing this week, fired 128 rounds from her 6 in. quick-firing guns, and made 102 hits.

It will be remembered that a caisson constructed to represent a section of the French battleship *Henri Quatre* was sunk on Jan. 20 by a tornado on the St. Marc shoal, near Brest. Great difficulty has been experienced in refloating the caisson, but at last it has been raised and towed into the port. It appears that the torpedo had made a large hole, breaking through the double bottom.

The new 7.5 in. breech-loader for the new large battleship is described by Capt. H. Garbett in the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution." It is fifty calibres long in the bore, the total length from the breech face to the muzzle being 386.7 in. The gun weighs 15 tons 15 cwt., the mounting, with shield, being equal to 12 tons 16 cwt., and it fires a projectile weighing 200 pounds with 70 pounds of nitro-cellulose, giving a velocity of 3,000 ft. per second and an energy of 12,480 foot-tons. It is the longest weapon in relation to size ever constructed, and its destructive force exceeds the effects ever achieved by artillerists hitherto. The breech mechanism is of the new hand-lever type.

The question of a possible reduction of the period of military service is occupying almost as much attention in Austria as in France.

The Academy of Ludovica at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, recently received in the presence of the Emperor, in a military fete, a flag which was the gift of his Majesty. This academy of the Hungarian landwehr, founded with the organization and programme of instruction of a school of cadets was changed in 1877 into a real academy, leaving which, cadets are appointed directly as officers. In view of the national significance the

Hungarians attach to the organization of their troops, the flag presentation was a great event.

The Boer war, by demonstrating the uncertainties of a sure thing, may do more for the cause of peace than the Peace Conference.—Puck.

From Austerlitz comes the news that a committee has been formed to erect a monument and a chapel to the memory of the Russian, French and Austrian soldiers that died on that historic battlefield in 1805.

For some time there has been a lively agitation in France against the ugly service cap of the French seaman. It is announced that a new style of cap evolved by a commission which recently met in Paris will shortly be issued.

An order of the French Navy Department prescribes that warships painted black must have their color changed to "toile mouillée," the torpedo boats and torpedo-catchers alone retaining their old color.

Our Italian contemporary, "Corriere della Sera," asks the Government why it has not interested itself in the development of submarines. It says that these boats on account of their comparatively low price have a special value in a country where the treasury is at a low ebb, and this seems to be the chronic condition of Italy's. It calls on the Government to go heavily into the construction of them. Since 1895 the Italian submarine built in that year has been sleeping at its dock and the "Corriere" congratulates the Minister of the Navy on having ordered the resumption of experiments with it.

In the course of the year the Russian Government expects to make extensive improvements at the port of Revel, where a dry dock and ship building yard will be constructed, the whole to cost over half a million dollars. Revel, also called Reva, is a fortified town on a small bay on the south side of the Gulf of Finland, 200 miles by rail from St. Petersburg, and a few miles from the Baltic Sea.

The British Admiralty has ordered that instead of the crew placed on board torpedo boat destroyers for instruction being changed every month, the chief engineer-room artificer and the chief of leading stokers shall in future remain twelve months, the other engine-room artificers and stokers six months, and the seamen three months. The cruise of the vessels are also to be extended to a month. The change is made with a view to a more thorough knowledge of the machinery and boilers.

The French naval authorities are considering a scheme for the protection of Marseilles and the adjoining coast. A special shelter is to be made for 17 torpedo boats.

All three flagships of the French Mediterranean Squadron have been equipped at Toulon Arsenal with wireless telegraphic apparatus for transmitting and receiving messages during the approaching maneuvers.

Captain Percy Scott, says the Hampshire "Gazette," has once more distinguished himself in the matter of accuracy of gun practice among the men under his command. When he was in the Mediterranean, his ship, the *Scylla*, was cock of the walk, and now the *Terrible* has completed her prize-firing on the China station, with remarkable results. Out of 128 rounds from her six-inch guns she made 102 hits, and that at ranges varying from 1,200 to 6,000 yards.

HE WON THE BOX OF CIGARS.

One day an officer commanding an English volunteer regiment met one of his lieutenants on the rifle range.

The Lieutenant was shooting, and he "called" each shot as he fired, without waiting for the markers to signal the result.

"You're a pretty good guesser," said the Colonel. "Why don't you admit you're guessing when those shots land?"

"I'll bet you a box of cigars," said the junior officer.

"that I can call twenty shots correctly in succession."

"Taken!" said the old warrior, who was nothing if not a sportsman.

The Lieutenant fired.

"Miss," he announced, and a red flag from the target told that this was correct.

Another shot.

"Miss," he declared. A third shot. "Miss again," he said. Fourth shot. "Fourth miss," announced the young officer. Another shot. "Miss," again sang out the Lieutenant.

"Hold on there!" put in the Colonel. "What are you trying to do? I thought you were going to fire at the target."

"I am trying to win my box of cigars," said the Lieutenant.

"Don't fire any more," said the Colonel; "they're yours."

IMMUNITY FROM TYPHOID.

The possibility of securing artificial immunity from typhoid by anti-typhoid inoculations of the dead bacteria and their toxins has been much discussed. Dr. Nicol states that many of the soldiers who suffered from typhoid in South Africa had been inoculated in this way while en route thither by ship. Dr. Wright, on the other hand, presented statistics of 11,295 British troops in India and South Africa, 2,835 of whom were inoculated. Two and five-tenths of those not inoculated and only 95 per cent. of those inoculated were attacked by typhoid. His statistics of the besieged garrison at Ladysmith show that 14.1 per cent. of the 10,529 not inoculated suffered from the disease, as against 2.05 per cent. of the 1,705 who were inoculated.

Comparison of the results obtained by many observers seem to show that, while immunity is not constant after one attack of typhoid, it appears to be established for an extremely variable period in many cases. The results obtained among the British troops in South Africa and India seem to the New York "Medical News" to justify the idea that inoculation confers immunity frequently enough and of sufficient duration to lead to further use of this procedure, at least in cases where large bodies of men are exposed to the disease under unfavorable circumstances.

The "Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution" for the year ending June 30, 1899, Government Printing Office, gives an addition to a record of the operations of the institution in its many lines of scientific activity. Many papers by eminent scientists are included in the volume, giving a wealth of valuable information in anthropology, physics, geology, paleontology, natural history and mechanics. There are many illustrations and plans.

The Emperor William's third son, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, now a cadet on board the training ship Charlotte, was to leave Kiel for St. Petersburg, on July 3, and then go via the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal to German East Africa, Zanzibar, the Cape and South America, returning to Kiel about the beginning of March, 1902.

Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, announce the following patents issued July 2: Anchor, F. Baldt, Jr.; anchor, J. N. Young; cartridge, H. Maxim; cartridge, H. Maxim; cartridge belt or bandolier, A. Mills and T. C. Orndorff; fuse, G. Smith and D. Corrie.

British South African forces are reported closing up on the Boers, or the place where the Boers were a little while ago.—Detroit News.

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